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GERMAN INTRIGUE INQUIRY HAMPERED BY PARTISANSHIP

Senate Committee, It Is Said, Has
Listened Repeatedly to Anti-
British Propaganda Which the
Witnesses Have Exploited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As previously intimated in the columns of this paper, the much-heralded investigation of the activities of the brewers and of German propaganda in the United States is threatened with a premature close, owing to the introduction of partisan politics and animosities into the inquiry. As the Senate sub-committee has done nothing more than to scratch the surface of German intrigue against the interests of the United States, this threatened denouement is much regretted by those who hoped for a full and complete revelation, irrespective of consequences to individuals.

Nevertheless, the personal factor has entered into the investigation, as is shown by the contest between Senator Reed of Missouri and Alfred L. Becker, Assistant Attorney-General of New York, over the competency of the evidence produced by the latter relative to the alleged activities of William Randolph Hearst.

Mr. Becker, on the other hand, gave the committee clearly to understand that the Department of Justice is opposed to revealing the sources of its information, as prejudicial to the success of its work. The investigation into the Bolo Pasha incident was undertaken on the receipt of letters rogatory from the French Government, and as the trial of Senator Humbert of the Paris Journal is still pending, the department does not feel at liberty, apparently, to make public all the data in its possession. Until this data is made public, the wrangle between Senator Reed and Mr. Becker does not, it is believed, prove either the loyalty or disloyalty of any United States citizen.

Taking advantage of the turn given the investigation by what is regarded as the intrusion of personal and partisan politics, the committee has, on more than one occasion, listened to German propaganda. Members of the committee believe that never before have propagandists been more active or more bent on mischief. One need only point to the active anti-British campaign carried on, the aim of which is to sow distrust in this country of the aims and purposes of the British Government. Quixotic as his statements appeared, Dr. Edmund von Mach was not the only one who cast reflections on the good faith of the British Government.

If the committee ever reaches the point where the conflict between the Hearst supporters and witnesses comes to an end, members hope to open a new phase of the inquiry. It is understood that members of the committee have in their possession a mass of testimony bearing on the activities of the German agents in Mexico, acting against the interests of the United States and the Allies, with the connivance, if not the support, of officials of the Mexican Government.

If this phase of the investigation is fully covered, the mystery surrounding the apprehension of the British Government for its oil supplies in Mexico at the crisis of the great war will be intelligibly explained, it is believed. It will also be explained why it was that the armed tankers carrying oil to the British fleet were rarely molested by German submarine boats, while unarmed vessels were attacked with more than ordinary certainty and regularity.

Only one reason can be adduced for this singular coincidence by those who know the actual facts, namely, the transmission by wireless from some point outside the control of the United States Government of information relative to oil ships plying from the Gulf of Mexico to the Grand Fleet holding its vigil in the North Sea.

After what has already developed it is quite possible that some member of the committee may adduce reasons for avoiding this phase of the investigation, presumably on international grounds, or the competency of evidence produced.

Documents Withheld

Attorney-General Gregory Refuses
Access to Data From New York

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thomas W. Gregory, retiring Attorney-General of the United States, has refused to allow certain papers from New York, requested by the Senate committee investigating German propaganda, to be presented. The fact is developed that after the documents were brought to Washington several days ago on orders from Governor Smith, they were returned by the same messenger. The papers are said to show payments made to men who investigated alleged visits to the home of William Randolph Hearst by Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pasha.

Mr. Gregory based his refusal on the ground that the papers dealt with prosecutions which the Department of Justice expected to institute.

Senator Reed who appeared to cross-examine Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney-General of New York, asked the committee to request Attorney-General Gregory to produce the evidence so that the committee might examine it confidentially and

eliminate documents which could not be made public. The committee will consider the request in executive session.

Mr. Gregory's action was disclosed by Mr. Becker while under cross-examination.

Senator Reed asked if it were not a fact that a great many people visited the Hearst residence daily "and in a sense it might almost be said that Mr. Hearst keeps open house."

Mr. Becker said he did not believe that was true, since process servers recently had difficulty in finding Hearst and after six weeks' effort finally had to get service by publication.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO LEAVE CABINET

Thomas W. Gregory Resigns by
Letter and Resignation Is Ac-
cepted by President Wilson
by Cable, Effective March 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General of the United States, has tendered his resignation as a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, and the President has accepted it. The cause for Mr. Gregory's withdrawal from the public service is a desire to return to the practice of law. He will terminate his official connection with the government on March 4 next.

In a letter to the President, he stated that as the reason for his resignation, and expressed his appreciation of the consideration the President has extended to him at all times during the term of his office. On his part, the President, in his reply accepting the resignation, expresses his regret at Mr. Gregory's action.

Mr. Gregory's resignation is the fifth which the President has been called upon to accept, for one reason or another, since he entered the White House. The first break in the original official family of the President came in the resignation of James C. McReynolds, Attorney-General, in 1914, who was succeeded by Mr. Gregory. In June, 1915, William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, resigned, and was succeeded by Robert Lansing. Then followed the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, whose portfolio fell to the present Secretary, Newton D. Baker. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned a few weeks ago, and has been succeeded by Carter Glass.

Messages Exchanged

President Wilson Thanks Mr. Gregory
for Service Rendered

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Attorney-General's letter of resignation follows: "Dear Mr. President: In accordance with the purpose expressed in our conversation just before you went (Continued on page five, column three)

HAWAIIAN CITIZEN IS DENATURALIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The federal court has denaturalized Dr. Frank H. Schurmann, former German, on the ground of being a disloyal citizen before and after the United States entered the war. During the hearing Schurmann testified that his book, "The War as Seen Through German Eyes," published here prior to 1917, was intended as German propaganda. This case was considered one of the most important steps in the effort to stamp out disloyalty in Hawaii. Schurmann has given notice of appeal.

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SPAIN MUST MAKE UP FOR LOST TIME

So Says King Alfonso in Discuss-
ing Country's Future — De-
mand for Improved Communi-
cations — Monarchy Favored

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Echo de Paris prints an interview with King Alfonso, appearing in the Madrid Review, in which the King declares that in a monarchy it is to be found the form of government which will save Spain. King Alfonso relies on the loyalty of his people in carrying out the fight for his country, in which he will persevere regardless of any danger to himself.

"What I do not understand," says King Alfonso, "are the unjustified resignations and abdications." Discussing the policy which he believes to be the right one for Spain, the King pointed to the fact that the country was in the presence of world transformations and that since it had unfortunately been somewhat slow in recognizing the situation it was necessary to make up for lost time.

"It is a positive fact," continued the King, "that Spain is no longer the toe of Europe. She has become a world highway. It is, therefore, necessary to ameliorate our lines of communication with the rest of Europe, with Africa and America. If we do not do this ourselves, it will be imposed upon us, or worse still, others will come and carry it through."

"I have very decided opinions on this subject and that is why I am in favor of an electric railway running direct from Madrid to the frontier, which will bring Madrid within 17 hours of Paris. Besides this, I am anxious to insure rapid communications by rail between Madrid, Valencia and Saragossa, and Madrid and Algiers. All these lines should have an international gauge."

To the question of whether Spain had decided to enter the League of Nations, King Alfonso replied: "Spain is a progressive nation and she wishes to live in the concert of nations. She must, both by her commercial relations and treaties, preserve a close union with her neighbors. The visit of the Count de Romanones to Paris has had, from this point of view, an enormous importance and very positive advantageous results, more positive than geographical, for it showed we were capable of being useful and in a position in which we could be relied upon."

King Alfonso added that the Count de Romanones was one of the men who showed the most courage during the war, owing to the strength of his convictions and his manner of expounding them. His patriotism and loyalty have been of the utmost value to Spain.

REPRESENTATION OF VATICAN OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Church of England Association has passed a resolution urging upon the Prime Minister the importance of opposing any attempt which may be made by the Vatican to secure representation at the forthcoming Peace Conference.

PARLIAMENT OPENS ON FEB. 4

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Press Bureau announces that it has been officially informed from Downing Street that there is no truth in the rumor of any postponement of the opening of Parliament, which will be on Tuesday, Feb. 4, as already announced.

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CHICAGO BOLSHEVIST ORGAN SUSPENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The failure of a daily Jewish newspaper of Bolshevist tendencies to make a financial success here in Chicago has recently been noted. The paper was the Jewish Daily World, printed in Yiddish. It has been absorbed by the Jewish Daily Forward of New York City, also printed in Yiddish, a publication holding its second-class mailing privileges and described by local Socialists as being much more conservative than the defunct Yiddish daily. The Jewish Daily World lasted a year and three months. It lost money.

There did not appear to be room for the local sheet with its Bolshevist proclivities and the more conservative New York Socialist sheet, both appealing to the same constituency, and the Chicago periodical was taken over. The New York Vorwärts is therefore published simultaneously in Chicago as the Chicago Jewish Vorwärts.

EXTRA SESSION IS THOUGHT CERTAIN

Work Before Congress Is Too
Great and Too Important, It
Is Stated, to Be Concluded in
Time Remaining at Disposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With half the short session gone, the prospect afforded by an examination of the congressional calendar and the work ahead of Congress is none too reassuring. It will only be by a rush at the bag end of the session that Congress can hope to enact the legislation necessary to stabilize conditions and carry on the business of the government.

So far only two appropriation bills have been passed by the House, while the Senate has not passed a single bill. The revenue bill is still pending in conference, although the conferees hope for its early passage. The failure to transact more business is in large part due, it is believed, to the complicated situation which faced Congress with the signing of the armistice. Things have really come to such a pass that an extra session of Congress is almost inevitable, whether the Democrats like it or not.

The Senate, in particular, refuses to enact legislation before a thorough investigation into the new developments. The policy advocated by the Administration on some vital matters meets with the strongest opposition, and that being the case, it is too much to expect that the remainder of the short session will be sufficient to pass intelligently on such questions as the railroads, army and navy appropriations and a constructive labor policy.

The problem presented by the railroads alone is too great to permit of hasty action. In this case the views of the Administration on the five-year period of control clash with the views of what would appear to be a majority of congressional leaders. Mr. McAdoo, former Director-General, presented his case to a very hostile committee, which did not agree either with his recommendation of extending the period of federal control or handing over the roads without delay to the owners as an alternative.

Already not less than five distinct solutions of the railroad problem have been offered to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. This merely indicates the great lack of unanimity on a question which affects the basic economic structure. The belief now is that Congress will not pass any railroad legislation in the present session. At the same time the argument is put forth that the government cannot relinquish its control until some legislation is enacted.

Again there is a great diversity of views on military and naval policies and appropriations. The line of cleavage is no longer a political one, a fact which renders the enactment of legislation more difficult. Thus Secretary Daniels' recommendation for a greatly increased navy will be strongly opposed by some of the best-known figures in the Senate.

The progressives in that body demand that there shall be immediate economic retrenchment to ease the burden of taxation and to prevent dissatisfaction. They will also ask Secretary Daniels to explain why the potential enemy is against whom such naval preparations are to be made and whether or not the policy of increased naval strength accords with the perpetuation of that good feeling which is the basis of American diplomacy.

There has been a great deal of loose talk on reconstruction legislation, especially in regard to the labor question. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor is holding hearings on the question of labor and employment. Out of these hearings it is hoped will develop a sane and rational labor policy to take the place of the present individualistic conflict between capital and labor. That the few remaining weeks of this session should be enough to deal with all these problems intelligently, it is believed, too much to hope. Hence an extra session of Congress is thought almost inevitable.

SOVIET DEFEAT IN BERLIN IS REPORTED

Government Claims to Have Re-
gained Control of the Public
Offices Seized by Spartacus
Group — Bolshevism in South

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Representatives from Berlin continue to record the government's gradual triumph over the extremists. Most railway stations apparently are now in government hands, and some trains are running, whilst the Spartacus men have been ousted from such strongholds as the government printing office, post-office headquarters and the newspaper buildings.

Nothing definite has been heard of Dr. Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Herr Eichhorn for some days past, and though there are rumors that Dr. Liebknecht was shot in fighting on Tuesday, it is considered probable that they have left the capital.

About two-thirds of the troops in the capital appear to have adhered to the government, which is also reported as having ordered up 6000 sailors from Kiel and a contingent of the Hanover Infantry regiment, which constitutes the government's most reliable troops.

Herr Noske is quoted as declaring that he will not give the rebels the finishing blow until all military preparations are completed. The Spartacus group, for their part, are now stated to have offered to terminate the civil war by a compromise.

Their proposal is for a committee representing the two Socialist parties to negotiate and elect the new police president, while the old leaders of both parties retire in favor of those not compromised. The government is not expected to consider the proposal. Meanwhile, the extremists have been held in check in Berlin throughout the week, but there is evidence of a spread of the Bolshevist movement in the country generally, and some indication of concerted action for the purpose of preventing or discrediting the elections for the constituent National Assembly.

Thus the extremists have seized power in Düsseldorf and a Socialist Republic has been proclaimed in Bremen, while in Munich also, where the government leaders, with Kurt Eisner at their head, have been impatiently criticizing the Berlin developments, the extremist movement has made its appearance, and Herr Eisner has found himself compelled to receive a delegation from some thousands of workers, who marched to the Foreign Office to demand the liberation of the Spartacus men and communist leaders, who had been arrested.

Again at Essen, the Spartacus adherents there unanimously resolved to proclaim a strike on the day the elections for a national assembly were held, and proclaimed their intention of impeding the elections by all means within their power.

Mr. Radek, the Russian Bolshevist propagandist, has issued for his part a proclamation to the Spartacus group to keep up the fight and declares that the Bolshevist forces are on their way from Russia to help Dr. Liebknecht, and have already passed the frontier by permission of the German soldiers' council, a statement which has been promptly denounced by the council in question as an infamous falsehood.

Meanwhile, messages both from Vienna and Budapest indicate that the Bolsheviki are by no means confining their attention to Germany. From both capitals the arrival of Bolshevist agitators is reported, and in Vienna particularly the Social Democratic Government is acting energetically with a view to their expulsion. Some of those who reached Budapest resorted to the trick practiced by their confederates in Warsaw recently, and traveled in the guise of a Russian Red Cross mission, alleged to have been dispatched by the Soviet Moscow Government to assist the Russian war prisoners.

As was the case in Warsaw, they were found to be well provided with funds and Bolshevist literature, and were promptly expelled from the country.

Tracking Bolshevist Agents

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The Copenhagen authorities are busily engaged in tracking the Bolshevist agents who for some time past have been working among many war prisoners passing through Copenhagen from Germany. The Danish authorities are determined to put a stop to the activities of these men, who make the acquaintance of soldiers and then endeavor to win them over to Bolshevist ideas.

Mr. Paderewski Assailed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A Vienna message states that an unknown individual entered Mr. Paderewski's hotel at Warsaw and fired at the Polish leader, wounding him slightly. Several arrests were made and the Bolsheviki are credited with having arranged the attack.

Government Success Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung understands that Herr Richter, police commis-

sioner of Charlottenburg, has been appointed chief of police in place of Herr Eichhorn. A Berlin message reports that Herr Noske, with four regiments and numerous volunteers, has recaptured the greater part of Spandau and a Spartacus leader was captured and shot.

Herr Ledebour and several other Spartacus leaders are reported as having been captured when the government troops stormed the Vorwärts building.

Meanwhile an extremist movement is reported in Dresden, where the insurgents, who are described as in close touch with the Berlin Extremists, dispersed a soldiers' meeting, and afterwards attacked the town hall guard and captured a quantity of machine guns, rifles and ammunition.

At Stuttgart also similar extremist demonstrations have occurred, and men at the Bosch and Daimler works have gone on strike.

SHARE IN PACKER EQUIPMENT ASKED

Farmers and Independents in the
United States Seek Better
and Quicker Means for Get-
ting Products to the Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Independent packers and the Farmers Cooperative Association should be allowed to use the stockyards, refrigerator cars and other industrial aids included in the comprehensive terminal facilities, according to the arguments of C. H. Gustavson, representing a Nebraska farmers association, made before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. All of these privileges are practically monopolized at present by the five big packers, he said.

These packers compel the cooperative association to put up bonds, and so long as they control the stockyards and private cars it would be difficult for a cooperative packing plant to operate without these facilities. The farmers, he said, should be allowed to follow their products as far as possible on their way to the consumers. The object of their cooperation was to eliminate middlemen, advertising, and other expensive agencies between producer and consumer. The members of the cooperative organization sell at the same price in their stores to all their customers, but divide the profits among the members, so that the farmers get a proportionate rebate.

Edward L. Burke, representing the marketing committee of the American National Live Stock Association, said that live stock commission men are dependent on the packers for office quarters, banking facilities, and other favors, and he recommended that commission men be regulated by the government.

Others testified that a majority of the farmers of the country favored government control of stockyards and packing plants as a relief from the methods of the five big packers, and in the interest of justice to all.

Wage Basis Urged

Packer Employees Offer Collective
Contract as a Labor Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In his closing argument before Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the wage controversy between the American meat packers and their employees, which came to a close on Saturday, Francis J. Heney, counsel for the employees, declared that the workmen he represented would, if the packers would permit their plants to be unionized, sign a contract on a fair wage basis for two years, subject to an increase or decrease according to the cost of living.

Socialism, he declared, and all the political doctrines there are, cannot bring about a solution of labor problems, and the hope of the laboring man and the producer is in cooperation and organization for collective dealing with the large corporations. He charged the packers with eliminating, to a large extent, the operation of the law of supply and demand by manipulations and combinations. He said the packers or other big interests have no reason to shudder at the demand for increased wages. Labor, he said, had always been underpaid, and had never received its fair share of the profits made.

The argument of the packers, he said, that if the wages are increased they must have increased production, is not just. He declared that the packers look upon labor as a mere commodity, and declared that no such view could ever bring satisfactory solution of the wage problem.

Figures on wages paid common labor by the packers in 1917, he stated, showed that the average wage was \$525 a year, and statistics at that time showed that a family of five could not live on less than \$800.

To go on the theory that the law of supply and demand is the only factor in fixing wages at the present time would be a great injustice, Mr. Heney claimed, as thousands of men have been fighting for their country, and that would simply mean to bring them back, cast them adrift, and permit the employers to get them as cheaply as possible.

The counsel for the employees argued that the objections made by the packers to the eight-hour day can all be overcome.

CONFERENCE MUST FIRST DECIDE UPON RUSSIAN QUESTION

Progress of Bolshevism May
Modify Councils — M. Cle-
menceau's Understanding With
Mr. Lloyd George Significant

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

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LONDON, England (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George has completed his Cabinet and has joined the other delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris. The final meetings of the allied representatives have taken place and the stage is now clear for one of the most historic gatherings which has ever been called together. It is easy to fill columns with descriptions of the mise en scene of the great meeting, but the inevitable inquiry arises, Cui bono? After all, as was said long ago in the phrase, now miserably hackneyed, "the play's the thing."

Two questions will come before the conference at the start, and they are questions upon which the pronouncement must be made before any other fundamental question can be seriously considered. The one is Russia, the other the League of Nations. Until some agreement is reached with regard to Russia, any other agreement will be counterbalanced with a sort of political reservation. It is no use basing frontiers and obligations on the geographical status quo in Russia, if that status quo is to be liable to arbitrary extinction. It is no use attempting to lay the foundation of a new political universe until the status of that universe have been decided upon. And it is just here that the first difficulty arises. M. Clemenceau has told us how President Wilson explained to him that though he hoped to induce the Premier to agree with him, still his own mind was open to argument.

Now M. Clemenceau, it is no secret, regards the League of Nations as an academic abstraction. To President Wilson, on the other hand, it is a vital and primary necessity. M. Clemenceau would reserve it as an interesting peroration to the conference. President Wilson would begin with it, and having established it, proceed to build the entire conference upon its platform. In taking this view, Mr. Wilson has two tremendously stalwart supporters in Jan Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, to the latter of whom Mr. Lloyd George has entrusted the British case. As for Mr. Lloyd George himself, he shows all M. Clemenceau's dislike of abstractions, whilst finding himself drawn to President Wilson through his marvelous political insight. Every one knows by this time that both the King and Prime Minister were impressed with the President's point of view. But Mr. Lloyd George has a thorough understanding with M. Clemenceau, the understanding of two mighty fighters, who have stood shoulder to shoulder through Armageddon.

This need not, however, prevent all three of them from agreeing to clear the ground by setting up a great international court. And this especially if it is decided not to meddle for the moment with such delicate questions as the freedom of the sea, but to refer these to the League of Nations in the hopes of finding a solution of them. As for Russia, the first and incalculable difficulty is to find out what is happening there. If anyone knew this for certain, it would be easier to deal with the situation. If the tide of Bolshevism flows over the Russian borders, the situation will have been profoundly altered. Neither Mr. Lloyd George nor President Wilson has any affection for Russian intervention, but if Bolshevism is further successful, they may find their hands forced. A large section of their supporters is convinced that the problem is one which can be settled only with machine guns, and if there is any indication of a Spartacus triumph in Germany, and an alliance between Liebknecht and Lenin, circumstances may prove too strong for the restraining influence of the governments of London and Washington, and indeed, wisdom may begin to point in another direction.

Conference Opens

Delegates Meet in Famous Hall
in Quai d'Orsay Palace

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The first session of the preliminary Peace Conference too place this afternoon in the Quai d'Orsay Palace, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in that particular assembly room known as La Salle de l'Histoire, which is already well known to many of the statesmen who will take their seats at its horseshoe table. For it is in this room, with its long gallery and its dark silken draperies, that the Allies have conferred during the war. Here, too, for the last two years, M. Léon Bourgeois has presided over the meetings of the League of Nations Committee for the consideration of the scheme on which the world is pinning its hopes, and which M. Clemenceau intends to place first in the list of those subjects to which the Peace

Conference must immediately give its attention.

Though immeasurably the more important occasion, the Peace Conference, which is opening this Jan. 12, will not be the first diplomatic gathering for the settlement of peace terms which the Palais d'Orsay will have witnessed.

On Feb. 25 of the year 1856, at the close of the Crimean War, the plenipotentiaries of the Congress of Paris gathered in the French capital and, after about one month's deliberations, the Treaty of Paris was signed in the Salon des Ambassadeurs.

League Takes Precedence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—M. Léon Bourgeois, who has been placed in charge of the French case in the League of Nations scheme, has received the important notification from the President of the Council that he intends raising the question of the League at the very first meeting of the inter-allied conference.

M. Clemenceau further states that he will propose the constitution of a commission to make a preliminary investigation into the matter, and if this proposal is accepted by the conference, M. Bourgeois will represent France on the commission.

Arrival of Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegation arrived at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening at the Gare du Nord. M. Pichon, Foreign Affairs Minister, received the delegation on the platform. The Japanese mission arrived by the same train. The United States and Chinese delegates also arrived on Saturday.

PREMIER TO DEFER RAILWAY QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Before leaving for France, the Prime Minister received at 10 Downing Street J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railways, with members of the executive of the union. The proceedings were private, but Mr. Thomas subsequently stated that the delegation had seen Mr. Lloyd George regarding the nationalization of railways, and had placed before him certain proposals affecting the men's position.

The Prime Minister assured them the whole subject of nationalization of railways would be held over for the present, but that he would meet them again before anything was done in the matter.

Meanwhile the general conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and other bodies, has passed a resolution against nationalization of railways, urging that in any form of control it may be decided to adopt, the government should not in any case be concerned with the detailed administration of the railways, and that the power of the present railways and Canal Commission should be extended and vested in a representative board of control.

LUXEMBOURG'S PACT WITH GERMANY ENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

METZ, Lorraine (Sunday)—At a council of the government of Luxembourg, presided over by the Grand Duchess, it was decided to forward to the associated powers a declaration giving notice of the cancellation of the convention between the Grand Duchy and Germany with regard to the German customs union. Obeying the wishes of the people of the Grand Duchy, the government is desirous of entering into negotiations with the powers of the Entente for the purpose of considering ways and means of bringing about economic rapprochement.

The Grand Ducal Government, by virtue of the allied powers' declaration regarding the rights of small peoples, places the independence of the Grand Duchy and the rights of its people toward Germany under the protection of the Entente powers.

Meanwhile the political situation of Luxembourg is very uncertain. A committee of public safety has been formed. A procession of from 500 to 600 persons paraded in front of the Grand Ducal Palace on Friday, cheering for a republic, and demanding the abdication of the Grand Duchess. The volunteer militia has deposed some of its officers.

FRENCH DELEGATE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—M. Deffrance has been appointed High Commissioner at Constantinople. The appointment is due to M. Deffrance's particular knowledge of eastern affairs, which he gained while holding the post of secretary at the Embassy in Constantinople. That of minister at Téhéran, and from 1910 to 1918, that of French diplomatic agent at Cairo. M. Deffrance's duties will extend over those regions which before the war formed part of the Turkish Empire, particularly Syria.

BRITISH DELEGATE FOR TRUCE RENEWAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Admiralty announces that in consequence of the First Sea Lord being unable to leave England at this juncture, owing to pressure of work, Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Browning has been appointed to represent him at the forthcoming meeting for the renewal of the armistice on Jan. 15.

FRENCH REFUSAL TO DEAL WITH SOVIETS

M. Pichon Firmly Rejects British Proposal for Russian Truce Allowing Delegates to the Congress, According to Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Socialist organ L'Humanité has published a document purporting to be the text of a diplomatic note signed by M. Pichon, Foreign Affairs Minister, and which is said to have been sent by the French Government to London, Rome, Washington, and Tokyo. The document appears to be the reply of the Quai d'Orsay to a proposal made by the British Government regarding the Russian situation. It is dated Dec. 5. As published by L'Humanité, the document reads as follows:

"The British Embassy has handed to me a British proposal which has also been sent to Rome, Washington, and Tokyo, suggesting the dispatch of a message to the Soviet Government at Moscow, to that of General Koltchak at Omsk, to General Denikin at Ekaterinodar, to Mr. Tchaikovsky at Archangel, as well as to all other governments constituted by the different Russian Nationalists.

"This message invites all these governments and all the Russian parties to completely prevent hostilities, violence, and reprisals, and to establish peace both between themselves and with the neighboring states. This truce is asked for for the duration of the peace conferences, one of the aims of which is to reestablish peace in Russia and the neighboring states, and to bring needed aid to the people's sufferings. If the various Russian governments, including that of the Soviet, deferred to this invitation, they would be able to send delegates to the peace conferences.

"While paying homage to the generous spirit of universal reconciliation inspiring the British Government's proposal, the French Government cannot give its approval to such a suggestion, which takes into no account those principles which have not ceased to govern its policy, and that of the powers in Russia. The criminal Bolshevik régime, which in no degree represents a democratic government or any possibility of government, since it is solely based on the basest passions, on anarchical oppression, on the negation of all principles of public and private justice, cannot pretend to recognition as a lawful government.

"If the Allies were weak, imprudent enough to act thus, they would be untrue in the first place to those principles of justice and right which constitute their strength and moral dignity, and would give Bolshevik propaganda a power and extensiveness in the world, of which they would be the first victims; the French Government, as far as it is concerned, will not enter into a compact with crime. By agreeing to recognize the Bolshevik Government, we should be acting in contradiction to that policy which the Allies in agreement have not ceased to uphold, by providing wherever it has been possible to reach Russia, all possible support and aid to those sane, faithful, and honest elements in Russia, in their struggle against the bloody and lawless Bolshevik tyranny, and to enable them themselves to reconstitute a lawful government.

"It is necessary to add that, apart from the Bolsheviks, the Allies can perfectly well admit the different Russian nationalities to a presentation of their claims.

"As for the dangers to which they are exposed on account of the Red Guards, we must not cease to provide money and even military support in accordance with our means. Method and patience, combined with the impossibility there should be of any duration to a régime having no legal organization, either for credits or transports or food supply, will end by gaining the mastery over the internal Russian anarchy, which, while it may last a certain time, has no possibility of succeeding finally, and we continue resolutely to refuse it recognition, persevering in treating anarchy as an enemy."

Statement by Mr. Polk

Acting Secretary of State Explains Receipt of British Proposal

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The following statement was made on Sunday by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, dealing with the receipt of the British Government's proposal from Russia being permitted to discuss at the Peace Conference, conditions for a permanent settlement of that country's internal problems:

"On Jan. 3, the State Department received from the British Chargé d'Affaires a memorandum proposing that all the factions in Russia to suspend hostilities, pending the peace negotiations, and that if the foregoing governments and parties will immediately suspend hostilities on all fronts for the duration of the peace negotiations, even if they or any of them should desire to send representatives to Paris to discuss with the great powers conditions of a permanent settlement, the great powers would be prepared to enter on such a discussion with them. This message was not forwarded to Paris at that time, as it was expected that a similar proposal would be presented at Paris. In view of the fact that the Russian question was one of the subjects for immediate attention there, it would seem, however, from the reports in the newspapers, that no such proposal was presented to the American peace mission in Paris.

understood it, by a newspaper man yesterday afternoon, as to whether a proposal had been made to have delegates from the Bolsheviks attend the Peace Conference and reference was made to Mr. Pichon's statement.

"Not having seen Mr. Pichon's statement, I did not connect the question with the proposal referred to in the memorandum from the British Chargé d'Affaires, which had been received by the department, and I therefore replied that no such proposal had been received. I wish to assume full responsibility for the misunderstanding."

MR. ASQUITH STATES PURPOSE OF LEAGUE

Former Premier Sees in Community of Nations a Clearing House for Discussion and a Means of Sanctioning Treaties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Mr. H. H. Asquith has sent the following message to the League of Nations Journal:

"The practical points upon which it seems to me important at this stage to insist are as follows:

Negatively: First—The proposed league does not aim at, or involve, the suppression or curtailment of political independence of the constituent states. Second—Still less does it seek to obliterate, or to fuse the national individualities of the peoples who compose those states, each contriving to pursue its own line of self-development and each contributing its special gifts or faculties or services to the common stock of mankind.

Positively: First—It seeks to do for the community of nations what law and opinion have already done for civilized societies, to abolish private war as a mode of settling disputes. Second—For this purpose, it will equip itself with the machinery for intervention and conciliation, for judicial arbitration in all international differences. Third—In the last resort, its decisions will be armed with the sanction of the common will, and, if need be, of joint coercive action. Fourth—It will become in time, the clearing house of discussion and negotiation between states through which covenants and treaties will pass before they take their place upon the international statute book.

"Fifth—It will open its doors and offer a seat at its council table to all states who can give an earnest of their loyalty to its spirit and its purpose. Sixth—It will take under its protection and secure against aggression and selfish exploitation, smaller states and the backward and unorganized races and territories of the world. Seventh—It will seek by all legitimate and pacific methods to extend both the area and effectiveness of its operations, and will be free to treat as outside the community of nations such states as still adhere to militarism and the rule of force."

KING NICHOLAS DENIES DOWNFALL

Montenegrin Statement Declares Action Taken in Serbian Alliance Dictated by Serbians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Roper Parkington, Consul-General for Montenegro, has received the following official communication from King Nicholas' government, which he represents:

"The presence of Serbian troops in Montenegro had encouraged the Serbian authorities to organize under the name of the 'Grando Skupstina,' an illegal meeting in no way justified by the constitution of the country.

"This meeting presumed to proclaim a reunion of Montenegro with Serbia and the downfall of the national dynasty. Far from being an expression of the will of the Montenegrin people, it is simply the ambition of certain Serbian officials, and of the five members who comprise the 'directoire.'"

"These have already been condemned for having in 1907 participated in a plot, inspired at Belgrade, against the security of the Montenegrin State. The Serbian officials endeavor to justify the dubious decisions of the Assembly and the directoire, who after all are only the actors of a ridiculous comedy.

"Thus while the allies of Montenegro, France, England, and Italy maintain with King Nicholas the various diplomatic relations accorded by their respective governments, the Serbian Government, on the contrary, has abruptly recalled its chargé d'affaires.

"The Montenegrin Government has issued a note of protest to all the Allies, and also to the neutral countries, against the various actions of the Serbian officials.

"The Montenegrin Government firmly believes that such an audacious attempt at annexation will meet with universal disapproval, and confident in the promise of the Allies, Montenegro awaits the hour when it will be in a position to discuss the great question of its union with the Yugoslavs."

RUMORS OF SHIPPING CHANGES ARE DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Shipping Controller states that any published statements regarding the transference of ships belonging to the White Star and the Combine lines, are entirely unauthorized.

GENERAL SMUTS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League, He Believes, Should Form Basis of New International System, Peace Conference Forming Its First Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former member of the British War Cabinet, in a pamphlet just published, says it is necessary to view a League of Nations not only as a possible means to prevent future wars, but as a great organ for the orderly and peaceful life of civilization and as the foundation of a new international system.

General Smuts has added a valuable contribution to the subject of the League of Nations, of which in Great Britain, the former Sir Edward Grey was perhaps the real protagonist and Lord Robert Cecil has become the spokesman and interpreter for the government. The pamphlet which has just been issued, embodying proposals for a program for the Peace Conference, is not the general's first contribution to the ever-growing literature of the League of Nations, which has been a favorite one of his when speaking upon Imperial and world problems from the public platform.

Among the striking features of the general's proposals are the fraternal relations which he hopes to see set up between the nations, large and small, and the establishment of an international system under which there would be no such thing as annexation by the victors in the present war, but instead, a form of tutelage until the newly-constituted communities, like those now released from Turkish control, are able to stand upon their own political feet.

LONDON, England (Friday)—In a pamphlet published today entitled "A League of Nations: A Program for the Peace Conference," Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former member of the British War Cabinet, says it is necessary to view a League of Nations not only as a possible means to prevent future wars, but as a great organ for the orderly and peaceful life of civilization and as the foundation of a new international system.

The war, he declares, has wrought a fundamental change on the political map of Europe. The Russian, Austrian and Turkish empires already have disappeared, while Germany, even if she survives the storms of the coming days, will lose her subject races of non-German blood.

"The only statesmanlike course," General Smuts continues, "is to make the League of Nations a reality, in the broader sense, of the three empires, Russia, Austria and Turkey, whose people now are deficient in self-government. The Peace Conference, therefore, should look upon the formation of a League of Nations as its primary task and should look upon itself as the first meeting of the league."

Regarding the settlement of affairs in Russia, Austria and Turkey, there should be no annexation of any of these territories and in the future the policy of government with the consent of the governed, should be followed. Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will probably be capable of statehood and should be recognized as independent states from the beginning.

The trans-Caucasian or trans-Caspian provinces of Russia probably will require some external authority to steady their administration. Probably this will be the case also with Upper and Lower Mesopotamia, Lebanon and Syria, while other cases, such as Palestine and the Armenian vilayets, would require administration to a large extent by external authority.

General Smuts proposes that all new states shall conform to the new order of ideas and shall agree to raise no military forces, collect no armaments beyond what the league declares to be reasonable. The conference must lay down, he continues, the general lines of a peace settlement and leave the details to the League of Nations, thus marking a continuity between the conference and the league.

Describing the working of the league, General Smuts says that the European empire will all disappear and that Germany will become a truly federal democratic state. New sovereign states, such as Finland, Poland and Bohemia, will arise under the league and a large number of autonomous states will arise and will be befriended by the great states.

A smaller number of areas will be administered directly by some or other of the powers. Over all would be the league of the controlling authority.

He goes on to compare the functions he ascribes to the league with the working of the British Empire and says: "In the League of Nations all states should be considered equal and should vote as states whatever the number of their representatives delegated to the general conference of constituent states. Besides the conference, there must be a small council composed of these five great powers: The British Empire, the United States, France, Italy and Japan. Each of these will nominate permanent members to the council, Germany being added when she has a stable democratic government."

In addition to the permanent members there should be four additional members added in rotation from two panels. One panel will comprise the powers below the rank of the great powers, such as Spain, Hungary, Turkey, Central Russia, Poland and Greater Serbia. The other panel would comprise all minor states. Each

panel would provide two members, to be selected in rotation.

"The council should submit its recommendations to the conference of the league. The powers should not grudge a strong representation in the conference to smaller states, as in any case its resolutions will only be recommendations to the international parliament."

Regarding future prevention of war, after expressing himself strongly against conscription, General Smuts makes the following definite proposal: "The peace treaty shall provide that members of the league bind themselves not to go to war with one another, first, without previously submitting the matter in dispute to the council of the league; second, until there has been an award by the council, and, third, not even then against a member which complies with the award or recommendation made by the council."

Press Comment on Pamphlet

LONDON, England (Friday)—Commenting upon the pamphlet written by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts on the League of Nations, The Telegraph says: "The view of President Wilson, General Smuts and others is that the League of Nations is not something to be added to the peace treaty, but is the foundation and the indispensable groundwork without which no success can be gained. It is not enough for the Allies to dictate a good peace settlement; they must also organize to secure a congenial atmosphere and appropriate conditions which can make the league a real thing."

"Democracies must recognize the community of their own interests. In the union in policy of the interests of the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy we have the nucleus of the future league, which can be extended to include all nations which will conform to its general principles, but without the spirit of community, a firm alliance on essential points and a keen desire to be mutually helpful, no constructive scheme will meet the necessities of the case."

"It is natural that each nation should have its own program. It is natural that France should desire a better frontier on the Rhine and be anxious about indemnities. It is natural that Italy and Yugoslavia should have different points of view regarding the Adriatic. Never was there greater necessity for firm faith and mutual trust which can lift controversies into the region of common goodwill. If America, Great Britain and France remain closely associated, we shall have reasonable hopes of a better world."

The Daily Chronicle points out that General Smuts admits there are some international disputes in which arbitration is impossible, and says that is the large loophole in the scheme.

LABOR CRITICS OF LAUSANNE AFFAIR

Lack of Confidence Expressed by British Labor Leaders in Proposed International Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—Mr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist, announces that, in order to conform with the wishes of the Swiss Government, the international Socialist conference will not be held at Lausanne, but at Bern, or a neighboring town. A Liverpool message, referring to the conference, states that James Sexton, secretary of the National Union of Dock Laborers, has stated in an interview that he, like C. W. Bowdeman, J. R. Clynes, Will Thorne, and A. Onions, has declined nomination as a delegate to the international conference at Lausanne. They did not know, he remarked, what responsible bodies there would be in the proceedings. There were two or three parties in Germany and half a dozen in Russia, and it was not known what following any of them had.

MISSING DESTROYERS ARE REPORTED SAFE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Admiralty announces that the report which appears in certain papers that two Australian torpedo boat destroyers are missing is incorrect. Bad weather having separated the flotilla, two of the vessels put in to Vigo, and two to Ferrol for shelter. The remaining two have reached their destination.

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CONGRESS' WORK ON NEW SOCIAL ORDER

Sir Robert Borden Says Peace Conference Must Establish Foundations for New Order Where the Old Is Destroyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Robert Borden, before leaving for Paris, made the following statement to a press representative:

"Delay in commencing the formal proceedings of the Peace Conference have been unfortunate but unavoidable. It is anticipated that the approaching conversations at Paris between representatives of the allied nations will greatly expedite the proceedings of the conference whenever the formal sessions begin. The task which confronts the statesmen who will gather in Paris from all parts of the world is as tremendous in its magnitude and complexity as it is momentous in its consequences.

"In many parts of Europe the structure of organized society has been either wholly or partially destroyed; and it will be necessary to establish firm foundations upon which to erect the new social order.

"In Russia, terrorism and anarchy, posing in the guise of liberty, have succeeded for the moment in oppressing a people unable to utilize their new freedom for the purpose of equal opportunity and orderly government.

"There is a danger that the fanatical spirit thus aroused may spread to those other nations who lack food and employment. The present disorders in Germany are not without their significance in this respect.

"Difficult as is the task which confronts the allied nations in restoring peace, in providing adequate safeguards for its continuance, and in composing the disorders of the world, that task will be undertaken with a resolute spirit and with full determination to crown their purpose with such fulfillment as will make one victory more than a mere momentary triumph of arms.

"For more than four weary years, the conflict has been waged, and now, in the Peace Conference, comes the sternest test of all—a test of the spirit, vision, and capacity of the world's democracies, in their effort to control and dominate the forces of ambition, greed, and passion, which have imposed the curse of war upon humanity through all the ages."

Canadian Military Delegate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Robert Borden had conferences with General Currie, commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, last week, discussing with him many subjects, including the general demobilization plan. General Currie has been requested by Sir Robert to attend the Peace Conference with the Canadian Ministers, and he will be present whenever his duties as commander of the Canadian army corps will permit.

SIR C. WYNDHAM PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Charles Wyndham, the English actor, passed away today.

Sir Charles Wyndham originally was intended for the medical profession and served for a time as a surgeon on the Union side in the American Civil War. His first appearance was on the American stage, where he acted in the same company with John Wilkes Booth. He began his London career in 1865, and has also played in German in Berlin. He was knighted in 1902, after he had made a name, for about a quarter of a century, as lessee and manager of the Criterion Theatre, where his performance of the rôle of David Garrick proved to be one of his most noted successes. His Charles Surface was also greatly admired. For many years Miss Mary Moore was his leading lady. His quiet but forceful acting, in his particular genre of comedy, made of him long a unique figure on the British stage.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 21.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 27.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 15.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.

MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.

TEXAS—March 4, 1918.

DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.

ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.

GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.

FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.

MICHIGAN—Jan. 2, 1919.

RECONSTRUCTION
IN THE BALKANS

Writer Thinks Certain Clearly
Defined Ideas Must Be Fol-
lowed at the Peace Conference
to Unravel Balkan Tangle

Previous articles on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Mon-
itor on Jan. 2, 19 and 11.

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—Precisely how long it will take the Peace Conference to remake the map of the Balkans it is impossible to estimate. The past efforts of European diplomacy to introduce peace and good, will into the peninsula do not seem to have been happily inspired. Much of the trouble arose from the fact that the statesmen who took the task in hand possessed little understanding of the problems which they were called upon to solve, from the jealousy existing among the Great Powers themselves, from the semi-gratification of national ambition, and from the encouragement of territorial rapacity.

If a conscientious effort is now to be made to unravel the tangle, certain clearly defined ideas must guide the deliberations of the delegates to the Peace Conference.

1. They must aim at the contentment of all parties concerned, or, alternatively, at the satisfaction of as many of the belligerents as possible. The fact that Bulgarian pretensions can only be satisfied at the expense of Greek, Serbian, and Rumanian territory, and the further fact that Greece, Serbia and Rumania will put forward a common program, indicates that the alternative must be adopted in the present instance. It is not unusual for the vanquished to be discontented with the terms of peace imposed upon them, just as it will be strange indeed if Germany finds herself altogether pleased with the justice which will be meted out to her in the near future. In a word, the Great Powers will find themselves unable to satisfy all four of the Balkan states; but they will have no difficulty in contenting three of them.

2. Self-governing states must be as far as possible free within their ethnological limits, but provided with definite and scientific barriers against aggression.

3. Each country must be afforded opportunity for internal development, and provided with facilities for a free commercial existence. This is essential to both friends and enemies.

4. Strict retribution must be exacted for acts of aggression. To ignore this consideration would be to set a premium on unbridled ambition and destroy all political morality. Bulgaria, like Germany, must be punished for her crimes against humanity.

5. In the absence of an entire "change of heart," nations proved to be guilty of predatory ambition must be rendered powerless.

6. Allied diplomacy must aim at the immediate erection of a rampart against Pan-Germanism and at the ultimate establishment of a Balkan confederation.

These axioms should be applied to the solution of the Balkan problem.

The title of Rumania to the Hungarian province of Transylvania and part of the Austrian Bukovina is now so generally admitted that little time need be spent in explanation of the claim. With the exception of a relatively small settlement of Magyars which has been placed in the angle formed by the River Pruth, the inhabitants are almost purely Rumanian. No possible exception can be taken to their union with the parent state, and it may be taken practically for granted that little other than the definition of the actual frontiers will engage the prolonged attention of the forthcoming congress.

In the southwest, however, there is a territory where the Rumanian and Serbian races are intermingled. No definite frontier can here be drawn on ethnological lines. The case calls for compromise, and a Serbo-Rumanian arrangement, satisfactory to both parties, may be anticipated with confidence, which will provide Belgrade with a suitable hinterland to the north-east.

Rumania will presumably lay claim also to Bessarabia. Here there remains a manifest injustice to be righted, for it is a Rumanian province which was annexed by Imperial Russia in 1878 without manifest cause, and as part and parcel of the aggressive policy which aimed at extending the Tsar's dominions to the Bosphorus.

Wordy conflict will accordingly center on the fate of the Dobruja. Bulgaria has at times coveted the whole of this territory, while on other occasions her aspirations have been limited to the southern portion. Some historians have referred to it as "the birthplace of the Bulgarian nation," and it is true that at various epochs Bulgarian emperors reduced it to subjection. These fluctuations of the Middle Ages are, however, of no very great importance. The Dobruja was the "cradle of the Rumanian nation" before the Bulgars made their appearance in Europe. It has never been effectively colonized by Bulgarians, and to this day the majority of its population profess the Muhammadan faith and accordingly rank as Turks. The authorities cited by the Bulgarian propagandists themselves are practically unanimous in regarding it as ethnologically non-Bulgar.

But in connection with the disposal of the Dobruja, economic considerations are paramount. Rumania, with her immense wealth of grain and oil, has no maritime outlet save by the Black Sea, and no ports other than those situated on the Danube. It is an imperative necessity for her that she should enjoy unrestricted facilities for transit to the mouth of the great river, and it is obvious that the possession by Bulgaria of the

Dobruja, at any rate the northern portion, would interfere to an intolerable extent with the free flow of Rumania's commerce.

The retention of the Northern Dobruja by Rumania may therefore be considered as beyond discussion. Even Germany declined its cession to Bulgaria.

Had the Bulgars taken to heart the lesson of their defeat and evidenced any sense of contrition, the cession to them of the Southern Dobruja would have been regarded as one of the elements of a compromise of conflicting claims. Unhappily, however, the Balkan Prussians have not changed their political faith. They do not recognize that they have been beaten, and it will apparently be necessary for the Allies to bring home this fact to them by insisting on extreme territorial limitation. Nevertheless the Southern Dobruja might well be reserved as one of the concessions to be made to Bulgaria when, if ever, she fits herself to enter a Balkan confederation.

FEATS PERFORMED AT
STATIONERY OFFICE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some interesting stories as to how the Stationery Office has risen to such gigantic tasks of printing are revealed in the report of the Select Committee on Publications and Debates. It is stated that the extraordinary demands of the war have added over £4,000,000 to the estimate.

The Controller, Sir Frederick Atterbury, K. C. B., was instructed on Aug. 1, 1914, to prepare 4,000,000 £1 notes. "These notes," he stated, "had to be designed, plates had to be made, paper provided and the notes printed and distributed to the banks—all in five days. I received instructions for the production of these notes at midnight on Aug. 1 and by the morning of Friday, the 7th, these 4,000,000 notes were in the hands of the bankers. That was simply a stupendous piece of work."

The printing of books of food coupons for the Ministry of Food was probably the largest job any office was ever required to undertake at short notice. Success was only secured by great skill and organizing capacity, and the use of the resources available through war legislation. The numbers of the various books, and emergency cards, slips, and pages, are stupendous. The main item was 40,000,000 books of nine variously colored pages each, or 360,000,000 pages. The other items mount into hundreds of millions. Owing to the number of processes required the paper had to be handled six times, and as between 68,000 and 85,000 reams of paper were used, this represented handling over 400,000 reams of paper.

No precedent was in existence upon which the Stationery Office could fall back for experience. The requirements were exceptional. It was necessary to supply various coupons, distinctive in color, unforgeable, and produced under such conditions that risk of theft was reduced to a minimum. A conference of a small number of civil servants, who had experience of analogous work, with two experts, was held.

The division of the work amongst a number of offices was considered inadvisable, owing to the difficulty of supervision, and the small number of photogravure machines in any one office. A state printing office for the special purpose was the only safe method for securing the desired result, and was reduced to a number of millions. Owing to the number of processes required the paper had to be handled six times, and as between 68,000 and 85,000 reams of paper were used, this represented handling over 400,000 reams of paper.

Considerable attention had been paid to the subject of collecting waste. A contractor collects waste from all government departments in London, pulp, under supervision, confidential documents, and disposes of the pulp and waste for the benefit of the Stationery Office, being paid costs and a percentage. The amount realized in London is £72,000 and for the provinces £17,850. The army organization for waste paper began in February, this year. For the latter half of the month the receipts were over 40 tons; for March, 131 tons; for April, over 200 tons; for May, 328 tons; and for June, 450 tons. It is stated that the waste paper collected by the Ministry of Munitions is about 12 tons a week.

The value of the typewriters in public departments exceeds £1,000,000, and other costly machines are also in use. Many departments have dropped or curtailed their issues, and the result has been approximately the saving of 40,000,000 pages representing about 10,000 reams of foolscap.

As a result of the introduction of the economy envelope-label scheme the Coal Control were able to save 11,000,000 envelopes. The system is being used in connection with demobilization and the authorities are now engaged upon an economy label for the British Expeditionary Force.

UTILIZATION OF BY-PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The attention of the Canadian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has recently been directed toward the problem of utilizing the huge quantities of fish waste, to the extent of some 300,000 tons, on both the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts. The waste of fish oil alone is estimated at some \$5,000,000 while other by-products such as fertilizer and food for live stock would amount in value to many thousands of dollars. Experiments were carried out at Canzo, Nova Scotia, Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and other coast cities. This waste has been going on for many years, it being estimated that between 15 and 20 per cent of the fishermen's catches consist of non-marketable or non-edible fish, but which could be made commercially productive. That this is so has been proved by the United States reduction works in fishing centers. It is hoped that some active steps will be taken in the course of the present year.

LORNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The letter said, "The Clumber Spaniel puppy Lorna will arrive at your station on Tuesday morning. Kindly return the hamper. I am inclosing Lorna's pedigree, which you will see is a good one. I hope she will turn out well." That was the beginning of it—there is no end to such things; they are never forgotten.

Now exactly how big the puppy would be I didn't know. The letter had gone on to say that she was the smallest of the litter but would probably grow into a big dog. I did know, however, that the station at which she would arrive—which was the wrong station—was two miles away, and if Lorna didn't feel like a two-mile walk after her first train journey I should



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Lorna would wander among the rock pools."

have to carry her, and a squirming puppy isn't an ideal burden. It was evidently a case for a cab and "hang the expense."

On the way to the station I studied the pedigree—and I gasped. Father, grandfather and all the great-greats before him seemed to have reigned kings of the show bench ever since there had been such distasteful things, while the distaff family had done the same, and got a good deal more fun out of it probably, with the field trials all over the country. It was no orphan child I was adopting, but a princess condescending to low estate.

Before I had half finished the story—it was a hot day—I think I had only got as far as the male ancestor who was Robin Hood's right-hand dog when he hunted the Sheriff of Nottingham down the Mansfield Road, or took toll of paunchy bishops in Merry Sherwood where Clumber now stands, when I woke up, for we were at the station and there was the latest thing in dog hampers standing in the shade.

Lorna was my first dog; there had been dogs in the family "ever since," as they say in the West Indies, greyhounds and setters and previous spaniels, but this was my very first very own dog, and such moments are youth's epochs.

How quickly the lid was thrown back and there standing in the deep straw, ready for a spring, orange and white and the longest tawny ears in the world, her topaz eyes looking straight into mine with that quizzical wisdom and loving confidence which they never lost in all our days together—there was Lorna, and her stumpy tail beat the basket like a flail.

All the way home she lay across my knees just loving to be loved again; taking me in; licking my hands, licking anything and everything within reach. How she grew! She loved her own way as well as mine and all the obedience she learnt was always tempered with a fine discretion, and she never bartered her independence for a morsel of anything, neither punishment nor potage. I took her for a walk to the river one day; a big river, wide and swift. Lorna, as far as I knew, had never seen a river before and didn't know how to swim. We wandered in meadows where she made excited rings round motley calves with waving tails and then, suddenly sedate, trotted back with puzzled eyes to ask whatever good such silly looking things could be to anyone! Suddenly she saw something "buttering" and splashing far out on the water. I saw it and straightway the family instinct took charge. In the planned, and swimming as straight and strong as any Kellerman, seized her quarry and turned and swam back, and all dripping and with gravely questioning eyes laid the gift in my hand. It was a young plover which somehow or other had got into the water before it could fly properly, and not a feather was broken nor a limb bruised.

We went to the West Indies together, before long, to grey cotton. It was an unheard-of place for a heavy-coated dog, but we thought we could manage it, and we never regretted it for a moment. We sailed from South Hampton, and it wasn't until the trade winds were blowing beyond the Azores that we were able to exercise together again along the forward deck. Lorna, at least, hadn't wasted her time in the interval, and had so consolidated her position that every deck hand and fireman was her slave, and she reveled unblushingly in forbidden banquets. I can see her now stopping in our walks to peer longingly through householes at the racing blue sea below, and I know she questioned my order that swimming would have to wait.

It came late every day and all the time; for soon we were ensconced in a rambling West Indian house, and our cotton land was only a mile away and right on the edge of the sea. Up with the sun was Lorna from her rug-covered cabin trunk under the window. During an early breakfast Lorna divided her time between licking the noses of the ponies at the door and requesting crusts, and then off we would ride, down the steep, rocky road to the flat lands below, where the Negroes were beginning to

muster and the driver was fidgeting to call the roll.

Lorna was in her element. There were small native dogs to be encountered on the way down. She must have known they were dogs, but she never gave them even that small satisfaction! If they cringed in gateways, as they generally did, she passed them by in silent contempt. If they dared to take the road even fifty yards ahead, she had one offensive as invariable as it was effective. Down would go her head and stiff her stumpy tail, and she would charge like a destroyer on a submarine. There would be a small cloud of dust, the pariah would be seen collecting its scattered ideas on earthquakes in the ditch, and Lorna, minding, perhaps, a trifle in her step, and possibly a touch more superior than usual in her general demeanor, waited smiling at the next corner.

Those were halcyon dog days. While I exhorted cotton pickers or weighed the picking at the scale, Lorna would wander among the rock pools where tiny fish, gold and azure blue, wove jeweled patterns round her feet, or she would vainly chase the black, leaping crabs along the beach, or best of all, would hunt the stone walls for the nimble mongoose, asleep, and she found on sundry occasions when she found out sundry come and see.

Then home we would go to our real breakfast, which was lunch as well, but before it we would tumble into the great cement bath and it would be a make-believe race to see which got in first, and Lorna always won, because she could go in as she was and I had clothes to shed.

Through the warm tropic nights when I would read, as I had never read before, by the light of an oil lamp swinging in the shade and the claying scent of the stephanotis on the roof blew heavily through the house, Lorna would lie out on the edge of the old stone gallery, nose on paws, gazing at the moon and dreaming over the day's doings and making plans for tomorrow. Now and then she would stir when a Negro boy on the road cracked his cart whip when he passed a jumbie stone or a rat rustled in the cane trash over the wall. And when the lamp swung too much for comfort, or books seemed idle things, I would go out and watch the velvet night and the tilted Southern Cross with her and sometimes she would lay her head on my knee and sometimes I would lay mine on her back and together we would wonder what on earth we were doing out there, and lots of other things that had no answer in those days. And it always ended in Lorna getting up and licking my face as much as to say, "Never mind! we manage to have a pretty good time anyhow, don't we? and there's no time like the present, so let's go and have a look at the ponies and the old bullfinch in the garden before we go to bed." And off we would go just as brown Louisiana, our cook, came out of the kitchen on her way home and stopped at the gallery steps to give her favorite a shy pat and to croon her invariable tribute, "Good night, Miss Lorna."

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—It is announced that the Cape Vincent-Clayton, New York, road will be completed this year. When this piece of roadway is finished there will be boulevard the entire length of the St. Lawrence River on the American side from the river's source to Waddington, New York, opposite Morrisburg, Ontario. On the Canadian side, between Kingston and Cornwall, work is to be commenced this coming spring on a national highway to parallel the one on the American side of the river. The Canadian highway is to extend from Niagara to Quebec, and small sections of it were started late in the past autumn. Municipalities are working in conjunction with the provincial governments of Ontario and Quebec, and the federal government is also to take a part in the road scheme.

SAWMILL INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Sawmilling Industry was held at the Ministry of Labor recently. Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Minister of Labor, occupied the chair. The officers appointed are as follows: Mr. A. W. Ardran, Mr. W. J. Wentworth, chairman to preside at alternate meetings; joint secretaries, Mr. Bertram B. Moss, F. C. R. A., Liverpool, for the employers, and Mr. James Dagher, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machines, London, for the workpeople. This is the nineteenth Joint Industrial Council to be formed, the others being pottery, building, rubber, gold, silver, etc., matches, silk, furniture, chemicals, baking, vehicle building, china, clay, hosiery, paint and varnish, bobbins, leather goods, bedsteads, hosiery (Scottish section), and woolen and worsted (Scottish section).

RUNNING A STATE ON
MORAL GROUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Can a Ship of State throw overboard the old political ballast and run on moral betterment? One of the 48 component parts of the United States, located in the northeastern part of the western hemisphere, is trying the experiment and a good many eyes have been on Maine for the past 24 months to see if the ship kept to the channel.

Gov. Carl E. Milliken, who is at the wheel, is a graduate of a Baptist college, an executive official in various New England religious organizations and in close touch with the Maine Civic League.

Knowing his conscientious convictions, politicians sitting on boxes in corner grocery stores predicted that, when Carl E. Milliken, with his ambitions, took the Governor's chair, the good Ship of State would soon strike a rock or run aground. But the old ship, after 24 months' chafage, is still sailing and the pilot, by virtue of the recent election, will again be at the wheel for another two years.

They didn't want him when he first ran for Governor in the primaries—that is, the members of the so-called Republican machine. For years Republicans had picked out the Governors of Maine, a sort of growing habit of a quarter of a century, and this rotation was one of the factors that brought into existence the primary. Even under the first few years of the primary law, the political machines kept a few strings on the gubernatorial candidate. But apparently there were no strings on Governor Milliken. He was too strongly opinionated on the liquor question to suit the political machine, but he deliberately opposed it and won out, the first time that a candidate has run contrary to the powers and scored a victory in half a century in Maine. There were four candidates for the Republican nomination and Governor Milliken had a substantial margin over the other three.

Governor Milliken has been pulling the prohibition strings tighter than ever. The last Maine Legislature armed him with authority to remove sheriffs and he has already removed one, this move being in the line of enforcement. He appointed a police commission for the second largest city in the State, has trained detectives all over the State and at the State House, on call at any moment.

Last Maine Legislature gave Governor Milliken remedial and enforcement acts with which to fight the liquor traffic, and he has been further aided in the work by federal enactments.

While Maine is the pioneer prohibition State, dating back more than a half century, the two political parties have made political football of prohibition. Not until the present administration has a stubborn, state-wide, uncompromising enforcement been attempted. It has always been thought that any general disturbance of the liquor interests, holding a strong voting clientele, spelled defeat for the official making it.

But the Governor went ahead, even up to the very day of the biennial state election when candidates for office are supposed to overlook for a time the infractions of the law, and continued unabatingly the cleaning-up process.

Maine governors are conceded two terms of two years each, that is, if they can get them, but the chief executives of the State, by reason of political fence building, have never been zealous in liquor enforcement on the first term for fear of being defeated on the second. In other words, the first term of two years has acted as a sort of political campaign for the second. In departing from this custom Governor Milliken has established a precedent.

Besides running down the liquor traffic with the aid of detectives and deputies, he has put an end to most of the gambling in industrial centers. Governor Milliken, like his father and a long line of progenitors, is a lumberman. He has engaged in politics for 16 years and has been defeated but once, the first time he ran for the Maine Legislature. He has served two terms in the House and three terms in the Senate, being President of the Senate during his third term.

RECONSTRUCTING VILLAGE LIFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STABLE ASHTON, England.—The subject of the reconstruction of village life was dealt with recently by Mr. Walter Long at a well-attended meeting held in his constituency. He advocated the formation of committees to organize village life and increase its productive power. They must not be so independent on outside supplies as they had been at the outbreak of war. Every village should prepare a census of the mouths it had to feed; showing the amount of produce required, what the village could

produce, and what it could send outside to help to support the people in the towns. They could then develop any one particular crop or industry and so make village life more real and self-supporting. He referred to what the Prime Minister had recently said about the tremendous amount spent every year on produce imported into the country, all of which might be grown at home. Mr. Long instanced poultry keeping, egg production and beekeeping, the last of which he regretted had almost become extinct as an industry. He was not in favor of land nationalization, nor of too much outside interference in the management of land. He thought the matter should be dealt with not only by owners and occupiers, but by committees, including those who knew the land, and whose suggestions might lead to its being brought to a higher standard of production. They should have more pride in their local industries and communities and strike out new lines and improve old ones.

ITALIAN KING'S
RETURN TO ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The King had a magnificent reception on his return to Rome and, as previously cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, he was acclaimed with the utmost enthusiasm by the crowds which thronged the route from the station to the Quirinal. Indeed the response of the Romans to Don Prospero Colonna's manifesto was a most notable one. "Let us greet the King, the symbol of Italianism and of the glory of the mother country, with all the fervor of our exultation," the Mayor of Rome had written. "Let every house celebrate it with flowers and flags, and let every citizen bring him the homage of his devotion and his joy." Nor were the crowds which assembled outside the station of the Termini and in the streets through which the King was to pass by any means composed of Roman citizens only; for one thing, there were plenty of refugees among them, as scraps of Venetian dialect testified, and few of the people who turned out to greet their victorious sovereign could have had much greater cause for rejoicing than that the population from the occupied districts who saw the time for their return to their homes draw near.

The Premier, the Mayor, the Prefect and a numerous company of ministers, ambassadors, senators, and other distinguished personages were in waiting at the station for the King's arrival, and after he had greeted them and come out into sight of the waiting crowds a tremendous shout of welcome went up from the throngs which filled the piazza. The whole of the King's drive to the Quirinal was in the nature of a triumphal progress; flags and handkerchiefs were waved, the crowds cheered, and the flowers of all sorts which were showered upon the carriage in which the King drove with Don Prospero Colonna made of the streets a sort of multi-colored carpet. All along the route through the flag-dusted streets the cheering and the applause continued, and when the King had disappeared within the royal palace the crowds outside continued to demand his reappearance. Before long he came out on to the balcony, together with the Queen and Prince Umberto, Don Prospero Colonna, and others, eliciting a fresh outburst of enthusiasm from the cheering throngs.

When he was able to make his voice heard, Don Prospero Colonna addressed the people. Their King, the Mayor said had returned to the capital of his kingdom after a long and a terrible war, and victory had accompanied him. The King had been a symbol of unswerving faith and the apostle of an unbending purpose. He recalled the King's message to his people a year ago, "Citizens and soldiers form one single army." All Italy, Don Prospero said, had made answer, "We will go forward with you, our King, to the boundaries assigned to us." Now, on the extreme summit the tricolor banners were waving and the plights of their brothers had ceased. "The King comes back and victory accompanies him," the Mayor repeated. Then, turning to the King, he said: "To you, valiant King, the son of valiant Kings, to you, just King, the son of just Kings, all the banners of Italy make salutation; and the strong, free people, proud of their King, welcome you in all gratitude and love."

At this point King Victor Emmanuel, evidently much moved, embraced Don Prospero, then waving his cap in the air he cried three times, "Viva Italia!" to which the people made answer with a great shout of "Viva il Re!"

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 542)
Effect of Spanish-American War
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Statements which indicate that as far back as 1898 Germany and Austria had set themselves in opposition to the ideals for which the two great English-speaking nations of the world stand, came into my hands recently in the form of a newspaper article written at the time of the Spanish-American War. This article, dated Berlin, April 21, is in part as follows: "Professor Brumentritt, a leading Viennese scholar and politician, said to the New York World correspondent: 'The sympathies of Europe with Spain do not express admiration of her colonial administration, but are rather the instinctive expression of a presentiment that the victory of America will be the beginning of Americanizing European institutions.' 'I cannot account for the friendly attitude of England, if England would only join the rest of the powers in sympathy with Spain, something might be done to check the American project.'"

That Germany foresaw to some extent what the unity of the United States and the United Kingdom would mean to autocratic Europe, is shown in the further words of the article:

"In conversation with an eminent and widely known German publicist, the World correspondent asked him what he thought of the situation, and did he think that England and the United States would be drawn closer together."

"Yes, most emphatically so," he replied, "that will be a combination which will be invincible. Freedom will be represented by England and the United States, and autocracy and militarism by the rest of Europe."

"The Spanish-American troubles, I believe, will draw England and the United States nearer, and will help to divide the world into the two great camps which I have mentioned."

(Signed) NELLIE READ.
Oakland, California, Dec. 19, 1918.

Y. M. C. A. IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The war emergency committee of the Dublin Y. M. C. A. entertained Major Bavin, general secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. Hospitality League, to luncheon at the Central Hotel, Sir William Fry, D. L., being in the chair. In extending a cordial welcome to Major Bavin and Mr. Worthley of the American Y. M. C. A., Sir William Fry said that great work had been done in Dublin by Dr. Lloyd Wright, the assistant organizing secretary of the Hospitality League. There were three information bureaux in Dublin. During the past month the College Green bureau had served 3790 men; 371 had been conducted on sightseeing trips; 71 had been introduced to the hospitality of private homes, and 14 had been introduced to churches. Major Bavin said that the work of the league was attracting much attention. Their aim was to provide the soldier with wholesome occupation. One of their great objects was to get men from overseas into touch with the real heart of the British people, and that was to be found in the home. In the last month they had introduced 2220 soldiers into English homes. He knew that while much had been done in Dublin, much more could yet be done. In London they had established communal drawing-rooms, with a pure home atmosphere, and within the last month 24,600 men on leave had spent pleasant evenings. These were needed in Dublin and the league would help to establish them. In this way overseas men would get to know the truth about their motherland.

END-OF-WAR LANTERN PARADE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Thousands of Chinese of Honolulu held a spectacular lantern parade on the night of Dec. 14, in celebration of the cessation of hostilities in Europe. For several hours the city was alive with the noise of exploding firecrackers. A feature of the big parade was the marching of 150 Chinese soldiers, members of the first and second Hawaiian infantry regiments.

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(12-16)

BRITISH VIEWS ON
THE NEW CABINET

Opinion Freely Given Out in
London Papers That the Re-
constructed Form of the Min-
istry Cannot Be Permanent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The British press comments upon the reconstruction of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet as follows:

The Times

We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Lloyd George's second government will come as a deep disappointment to his gigantic following in the country. Mr. Lloyd George seems almost to have gone out of his way to shatter every hope that the reconstruction would at least result in the infusion of new blood to the utmost limits of his scope, and in an attempt to readjust the palpable misfits.

Andrew Weir and Sir Robert Horn (who becomes head of a great and important department on his first entering the House of Commons), represents the nearest approach to those breaches with parliamentary tradition, which the public always hail with sympathy. Interest, and they will have, we think, with greater interest than any other, the appointment of Sir Satyendra P. Sinha to be Undersecretary at the India Office—a rare stroke of imagination.

As for the great service departments, Mr. Walter Hume Long's appointment to the Admiralty is frankly inexplicable, while Mr. Winston Churchill seems to have been selected, or to have selected himself, for the one post where he is calculated to inspire the greatest distrust.

After these eccentricities, Viscount Milner's advent at the Colonial Office, which he was offered first more than 15 years ago, comes as almost one indisputable instance of the right man in the right place. A reshuffle, when the country was looking for reform, a careful balance of old party interests instead of a bold advance with like-minded men from every party, no many palpable misfits, and such a reading air of staidness, it is impossible that there can be any real permanence in a government composed on lines like these.

The Prime Minister, we suspect, fully recognizes that fact. His notion is probably to carry on for the period of the Peace Conference with something like his old administration, and then to see what comes of his reconstruction program. If so, he has merely postponed one set of difficulties, while creating another.

The Morning Post

A Ministry, we suppose, like most other institutions, must include good and bad, black and white, wise and foolish, strong and weak, and even—there have been such ministries in England—honest men and rascals. We do not make so bold as to say that all these extremes meet in the list which Mr. Lloyd George has sent to the King; we think it prudent to speak with moderation on all subjects, even upon the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill to the War Office.

It may be said that the occasion is of little importance, since all the old names are there, but in new places. It is a reshuffling. We would reply that in governing, as in cards, shuffling is important. For example, the country just contrives to tolerate Sir Alfred Mond in the office of Public Works; it would howl with indignation if he appeared in the Foreign Office. In the same way, the country was as much amused as affronted when Sir F. E. Smith became Attorney General, but it is carrying a joke beyond the limits of pleasantry to make him Lord Chancellor.

There are gradations in these matters.

The Daily Chronicle

To critics who complain that Mr. Lloyd George has not named his new government with new men, there are three things to be said. In the first place, if the country has elected new men who are qualified for high office, they have not yet had an opportunity in the House of Commons of making themselves known.

Secondly, it would be impracticable just after the general elections to call in recruits from extra-parliamentary circles, who had not been present to the minds of the electors.

And thirdly, the war is not over, and the old combination which has brought us so brilliantly to the eve of peace, may well be the best until peace is unshakably established. We all know there will be changes in any event after the Peace Conference, when the public will have become familiar with the fit and proper candidates for office, who are still in the background, and opportunity may then be taken for a fresh reconstruction, mainly dictated by domestic and not international considerations. If the changes are not sensational, they are undeniably interesting.

The Daily News

If a man were to sit down and deliberately assign to the posts concerned the public men most manifestly unfit for them, his nomination would probably coincide very closely with those now published. There is one selection, and one only, among the new ministers, which seems to us of happy augury. That is the choice of Sir P. Sinha to be Undersecretary at the India Office, with Mr. E. B. Montagu. This is a bold precedent, which promises very well, and must rank with the nomination of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher to the Education Office as an instance of the Prime Minister's courage and fair play.

It is the more to be regretted that the rest of the list exemplifies only his courage. For there are many sorts,

of courage, and Aristotle long ago pointed out that not all of them are desirable.

The Pall Mall Gazette

The one standard which the public will apply to the rearranged government is its quality in respect of the work. There is not the least popular concern as to how many men ranking as Unionists or as Liberals have been chosen to hold office under Mr. Lloyd George. But there is the keenest interest in the capacity of the Ministry to fulfill the hopes that have been awakened and the pledges that have been given. There is one feature of the list of ministers published today, which augurs well for the fulfillment of these conditions. Mr. Lloyd George has been able to retain the services of nearly all those who have come to his assistance from outside the political circle, and whose interest is entirely in the work and not in the "game."

Their presence is what sets an even stronger seal than the alliance of political leaders upon the truly national character of the government and its practical inspiration. It is proof that the Premier himself enjoys the continued confidence of the specialists, who are themselves in earnest about efficiency of the administration. With the various stages of reconstruction, we shall doubtless see further adjustments of the personnel of the treasury bench. But the country will take the Ministry as it stands for a proof that the Coalition's strength of purpose and ability corresponds with the unstinted backing it has just received from the electorate. The number of Labor members who have accepted office in defiance of the edict of their caucus is highly significant in this connection.

The Evening Standard

While Mr. Lloyd George's remodeled Ministry is on the whole a strong one, there is clear evidence of the still powerful influence of the party system. On the whole, while there is not enough new blood, there is plenty of ability in the government. For some time the leader's time will be taken up in affairs abroad, but meanwhile the new Parliament will have met, and it will be extraordinary if no fresh talk is thrown up by such a political convulsion. We shall be surprised if the Prime Minister does not take the earliest opportunity of incorporating some new elements and thus destroying the tradition that office is the perquisite of a clique.

The Globe

There is little enthusiasm anywhere over the manner in which the Prime Minister has utilized the golden opportunity afforded him by the record majority to revivify his jaded ministry. When supporters so far apart as 'The Times' and 'The Daily Express' write as they do this morning concerning the reshuffle, and the ever enthusiastic 'Daily Telegraph' is reduced to a dull silence, it must be obvious even in Downing Street that Mr. Lloyd George's judgment of his colleagues is hopelessly at variance with that of almost everybody else.

The Observer

For the purpose of teamwork, in view of the heavy tasks ahead on the social side of reconstruction, the Ministry is in several respects vitally deficient. We must repeat, in and out of season, our conviction that further efforts will have to be made to associate some of the foremost leaders of organized labor with the government. It is idle to try to blink the certainty that the relations of employers and employed will determine the fate of every hope for reconstruction. Mr. Lloyd George knows this as well as anyone, or better. Why then does the new government create somehow the impression of being an anticlimax by comparison with the general election? Why does it bear the unmistakable stamp of being a provisional and temporary arrangement? The Prime Minister may possibly estimate that any superfluous enthusiasm excited just now by a ministry of all the talents, comparable with his astonishingly improvised war administration of December, 1916, would evaporate before it was wanted, and can be generated later.

Or, to put it another way, he may prefer not to shape his final instrument of government until he is able personally to wield it after his permanent return from the peace conference. The nation will then show that it knows its own mind and it will insist that in the era of reconstruction, signal ability, vigor, and reforming boldness, shall be thrown into every single branch of the administration. This must be so plain to the Prime Minister himself that the temporary and provisional part of the arrangement cannot represent his final intentions, just as it does not correspond to the momentous fact that, though the House of Commons was rarely more Unionist, the country never was so democratic, progressive, advanced.

This is certain, and there will be startling proofs of it, and we believe that this is just what, in his uncanny way, the Prime Minister expects.

The Sunday Times

In any real sense the new Cabinet is not new at all. It is simply a regrouping, a swapping of posts, based on what the business man calls a fair bargain as between a willing buyer and a ready seller. A deal has been successfully consummated, and the new Coalition Government is the result. We have always admired Mr. Lloyd George's courage, tinged as it is with such a strong vein of audacity. Never has that courage combined with audacity been more plainly demonstrated than in the new old Ministry, with which he has presented us.

By common consent the Premier has before him a task the like of which has never confronted statesmen in this or any other country. That he can confidently face the future with such a Ministry at his back is evidence of a courage unsurpassed in our history.

The Westminster Gazette

The Prime Minister has made precisely the ministry he was bound to make. To some extent, there has been

a reshuffle of offices, and there the business ends. Here and there, a note of originality is struck. To ourselves, far more interesting than the actual workmanship of this Cabinet construction, is the announcement made last night by Sir Auckland Geddes of the character that has been given to the ministry of the nation's service and reconstruction, of which he is appointed head.

That department, as he explains the matter, is to be a realization in practice of the recommendation of Lord Ha-dane's committee on a ministry of research and information.

A ministry of ideas, as we have preferred to call the innovation.

But we should not overlook the semi-official announcement that drastic changes may be necessary a little later. We can only read this as an apology for the present ministry, and an intimation to those concerned that, while the Premier feels the "bargain" has been necessary on this occasion, backsliding or ill-behavior will lead to early termination of the present Coalition. Most people will feel, we imagine, that it is more than a pity that the shrewdness which prompted this intimation did not realize that the task of reconstructing the ministry is only deferred, and that valuable time and confidence is being lost in a vain attempt at compromising with the vital issues.

Its work will be to investigate and collect information upon the large problems of the immediate future, to formulate schemes for their solution and then to pass them to other departments for their practical realization. Under this plan the Ministry of Reconstruction becomes a super-ministry that will inspire and direct all the sections dealing with the social affairs of the nation.

The idea is excellent. It promises a revolution in the methods of government and administration. Before, however, we become enthusiastic about this institution, we should like to know what power the Minister of Reconstruction will have to impose his will upon the other departments.

We claim the right to doubt, and we do not envy Sir Auckland Geddes' task unless he is provided with machinery of coercion, of which there is no hint. We wish him well in his task, but the Ministry, as it is framed for us today, seems an instrument specially designed to make that task impossible of achievement.

Important New Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Auckland Geddes, head of the new Ministry of National Service and Reconstruction, speaking at a dinner at the Carlton Hotel on Friday, at which many representative London journalists were present, said:

"Some reference has been made to a new era in the government. I want to tell you this, that there is something in the new administration which has not existed before, and something which I believe to be of the most vital importance to the country. The Prime Minister has decided, after long thought—and it was undoubtedly reinforced by the finding of Lord Ha-dane's committee on the machinery of government—that it is absolutely necessary that in the new government there should be a great organ for research, for investigation, and for the collection of information."

FIRST RELIEF SHIP
GOES TO NEAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The steamship *Mercurius*, which has been released by the Navy Department with the approval of the Administration, will sail today carrying food, clothing, motor trucks and other supplies to the suffering people of Armenia, Syria, Persia and to the Greeks in Asia Minor. This is the first to sail of the relief ships which have been chartered by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

The five passengers to sail on the *Mercurius* include Henry T. Riegs, former president of Rutgers College, Harpoot, Turkey; Walter Curt, formerly instructor in the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and T. C. Linn, a member of the publicity department of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

NEED OF KEEPING OUT
THE UNDESIRABLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The United States and Canada have the same language and the same interests; we have in ourselves a league of nations," declared W. R. Allen, former Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Montana, in addressing the Canadian Club of Boston. "We Americans," he continued, "now have placed upon us the greatest responsibility in the history of the nations. Hundreds of thousands of undesirable foreigners have been coming into this country in the past few years for the sole purpose of spreading the propaganda of sedition. Here in Boston, for example, are organizations whose only object is the destruction of the Government. We must see that the proper men are placed in positions of trust and leadership to provide that no such organizations shall exist; that no flag shall supplant the Stars and Stripes."

FOUR DESTROYERS ARRIVE HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The destroyers *Cushing*, *Howan*, *Nicholson* and *O'Brien*, which were among the number that made a record in European waters since their completion in April, 1917, have arrived in New York from Queenstown and are in Brooklyn Navy Yard awaiting repairs. The crews were granted the first shore leave which they have had on American soil since war was declared.

NORTH DAKOTA
FAVORS SUFFRAGE

State Assembly Passes Resolution
Calling on the United States
Senate for Early Action on the
Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BISMARCK, North Dakota—Under suspension of rules, the North Dakota Assembly has passed a resolution calling on the United States Senate for an early favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment.

In this same manner the Assembly, without a dissenting vote, adopted a concurrent resolution approving President Wilson's 14 points and memorializing the world's conference to use them as a basis for peace and for the establishment of a League of Nations to rule with the consent of the governed.

The first two measures embodying the Non-Partisan League's economic policies for this State came in on Saturday, one creating an industrial commission to finance and operate State-owned utilities and enterprises, and the other creating a State Bank of North Dakota to act as a clearing house and reserve agent for North Dakota state banks and to be a repository of all state, county, township and municipal funds. The industrial commission, which would operate the bank in addition to other establishments, is to be provided with an appropriation of \$200,000 and the bank with \$100,000. The bank is to have a capital of \$2,000,000 to be supplied through the sale of state bonds.

Suffrage Action in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—A joint resolution urging the United States Senate to vote for the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment is expected to be introduced in both houses of the State Legislature tonight. On Tuesday, a large number of women are planning to visit Albany in the interests of the legislative program of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, of which Miss Mary E. Dreier of New York City is chairwoman. This program is being promoted by Mrs. Mary M. Lilly and Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, the two women members of the Assembly. Both have been appointed as members of the Education and Social Welfare committees, and in addition, Mrs. Sammis has been made a member of the Public Health Committee.

Suffrage Action Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A resolution urging that the United States Senate pass immediately the resolution providing for an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting equal suffrage, so that the Indiana Legislature may ratify the same at its present session, was passed at a joint session of the Legislature.

Among the recommendations made to the Legislature by Gov. J. P. Goodrich are repeal of the law requiring the teaching of German in the public schools, constitutional amendment for equal suffrage, and amendment of the Constitution to permit Negro men to become members of the state militia and national guard.

Suffrage Proposed in Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—C. H. Warner, Representative from Aitkin, Minnesota, has introduced a bill in the House for an amendment to the Minnesota state constitution granting suffrage to women at the age of 21 years.

BUSINESS MEN URGED
TO PUSH FORWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Speedy adjustment by Congress of war contracts and the paying of contractors and subcontractors are urged by business men here. They say that this capital to a normal basis with least delay, and particularly to provide maximum employment, is urged by the Governor of Massachusetts. The amount of contracts so due, he states, is estimated at \$2,000,000.

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CORD TIRES

Mail orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for prices and information on your requirements. You will like to trade here.

COPLEY SQUARE TIRE AND SUPPLY CO.

RAILROAD POLICY
NOT TO BE CHANGED

Walker D. Hines, New Director-
General, Says His Differs in
No Essential From That of
Mr. McAdoo, His Predecessor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is announced that the policy of Walker D. Hines, the new Director-General of Railroads, will differ in no essential from that of Mr. McAdoo. The new Director-General said just behind Mr. McAdoo when he appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission and was frequently appealed to by Mr. McAdoo for facts and figures. When he was anxious to get away, he told the committee that Mr. Hines could tell them everything that he could and more. The two are in thorough accord in regard to the policies under which the government has been acting and in regard to the best methods to be employed in the future, including the five-year retention of government control which has been opposed by the railroad executives and apparently by the members of the committee.

Mr. Hines will appear before the committee this week and give his reasons for the recommendations of Mr. McAdoo based on his experience as a railroad executive of experience and wide information.

As soon as his appointment by the President was announced, Mr. Hines telegraphed to the regional directors: "Mr. McAdoo's policies are my policies and I intend to carry them out through the existing railroad organizations." He declared for a "square deal for labor," fair treatment of railroad standing between the public and the government on railroad matters.

General discussion of railroad problems, the new director-general feels, will be for the advantage of every one concerned, and he thinks it should even be prolonged through the next presidential campaign in order that an issue might be worked out. That is one of the reasons why he favors as long a period of control as five years, or else the early return without trying to evolve a policy which in his opinion could hardly be done in 21 months.

The change in director-general, the opportunity which the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission has offered for owners, shippers, executives and other interests to be heard is bringing out a great deal of information which is felt to be valuable, whether Senator Cummins' idea of the government lending the railroads money at a low rate of interest and allowing them to operate the roads themselves, or the McAdoo-Hines plan, or some other be adopted.

A memorandum has been presented by representatives of the live stock shippers, meat producers and petroleum associations, headed by Clifford Thorne, asking that Congress immediately restore the full jurisdiction and powers of the courts and commissions over common carriers.

Until he became a member of the Railroad Administration staff a year ago, Mr. Hines was chairman of the

Santa Fe. He was born Feb. 2, 1870, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, where at one time he aided his mother, a school teacher.

Leaving a position as court stenographer at 16, he returned to school and graduated from Ogden College at Bowling Green. After serving as secretary to the assistant chief attorney of the Louisville & Nashville at Louisville, he studied law at the University of Virginia.

Then followed his appointment as assistant attorney of the Louisville & Nashville in 1897; assistant chief attorney, and finally vice-president. In 1904, he resigned to practice law in Louisville, but two years later moved to New York City.

His election as general counsel of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe followed, and in 1908 he became chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of that road. He continued his law practice, however, until his election as chairman of the board of directors in 1916. His first connection with the United States Railroad Administration was as assistant to the Director-General. His salary has been \$25,000 a year.

PRACTICAL AID TO
WORKERS PLANNED

Measures to Be Proposed in the
United States Senate Are to
Embrace, It Is Said, Entire
Plan of Industrial Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As a result of the hearings that have been taking place before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Senator Kenyon, who has been presiding, announced that four bills will be introduced into the Senate at an early date embodying the consensus of views based on information given by representatives of the government, employers of labor and employees of various kinds.

"These bills," said Senator Kenyon, "are the first of a series which will cover the entire subject of industrial welfare." They provide for: A national employment service much broader than anything yet attempted, in cooperation with state agencies in preventing unemployment. Establishment of government aid to workers in building or buying their own homes. Voluntary conciliation and mediation of labor disputes. Industrial insurance, covering accident, disability and old age.

Frederick L. Olmsted, of the Bureau of Industrial Housing, testified on Saturday that it would be better for the government to devise some mortgage bank plan to bring lender and borrower together in buying a home than for the government directly to lend the money.

Senator Kenyon, who greatly favors helping the workingman to get a home of his own, remarked that it was a great deal harder to make a Bolshevik of a man who owns his home than of one who does not.

IMPORTANT SALE

MONDAY—Sixth Floor

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These coats have just been made by one of the best tailors in the country, who has been very successful this season with his coats made from these fine coatings, and following his usual custom, disposed to us of the small balance at a price which would be sure to move them at once and so close his business for these particular goods for the season.

These coats are of the finest all-wool coatings such as Vicuna—Pom-Pom—Bolivia—Suede Velour and Velour Cloth, assuring

WARMTH, WITHOUT WEIGHT

These coats are made up in several of the desirable styles of the season; in Browns, Taupe, Plum, Burgundy, Russian Green, Pekin Blue and Black, with linings of plain or fancy silk.

Most of these coats are made up with Fur Collars or Fur Collars and Cuffs

The entire purchase will be offered as follows:

89 COATS, early season prices \$55 to \$65... \$32.50

141 COATS, early season prices \$70 to \$95... \$48.50

See Tremont Street Window

ONE THOUSAND

WOMEN'S SILK-LISLE UNION SUITS

A manufacturer who supplies us with highest grade of Knit Underwear, has made for us a lot of One Thousand Women's two-thread Silk Lisle Union Suits, and based his price on cotton at a cost far below today's market.

The workmanship, cut and finish of these garments cannot be excelled, and to duplicate them today in these respects and in their beautiful quality, would cost almost double their price.

Low neck, sleeveless, tight knee. Finished at knee and armhole with a serviceable and attractive \$1.35

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

PEACE PROBLEMS FOR CONFERENCE

Dr. Le Bon Finds an Initial
Difficulty in Amazing Sudden-
ness of Political Transforma-
tions Now Taking Place

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Among the multi-
tude of speculations and prophecies
as to what may or should happen at
the Peace Conference, and what
Europe will be like when the sittings
are complete and the grand decisions
are effected, few attract a closer at-
tention or one better deserved by the
authority of the writer than that put
forward by the eminent jurist, Dr.
Gustave Le Bon, under the title of
"The Problem of the first difficulties
of peace." In the past Dr. Le Bon
has frequently and with much public
attention devoted himself to the study
of the problems of the development
of European states in particular and
Europe as a whole. In the course of
his present consideration of the new
Europe now being shaped Dr. Le Bon
sees a mountain of difficulties ahead,
not the least of them arising from the
splitting up of empires into small
states, according to the favorite sys-
tem of the hour by which every race,
however small, is to be permitted the
satisfaction of managing its own
affairs.

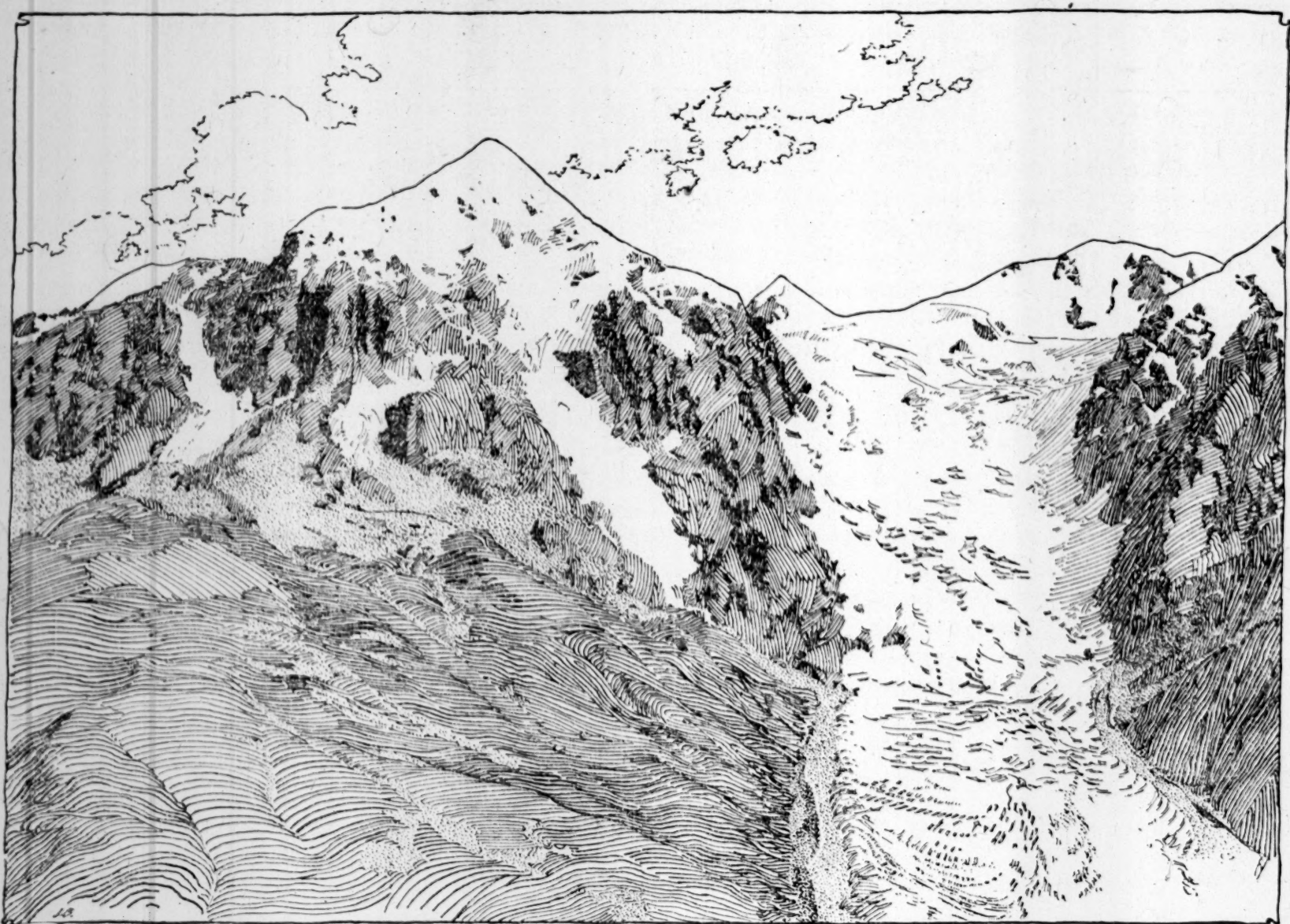
At the outset he points out that one
of the difficulties of the present situa-
tion lies in the fact of the amazing
suddenness of the transformations
that are taking and have taken place.
In the past, he says, great kingdoms
have fallen, peoples have transformed
their institutions and changed their
gods, and brilliant civilizations have
perished in their turn. But all these
changes were effected slowly; the
Roman Empire occupied some cen-
turies in its break-up, and in reality,
it never wholly disappeared. Today
we are assisting in a series of cata-
strophes which are so far removed
from all imaginable phenomena that
in past ages they might have been
regarded as miracles. A keen con-
ception might have predicted before
the war the disintegration of Austria
and perhaps also those of Russia and
Turkey, but how could the sudden
collapse of the formidable Germany
ever have been suspected? It had ar-
rived at the summit of power, the
world seemed threatened with having
to submit to its laws, and in a few
weeks, beaten at all points, it crum-
pled up in shame and desolation.

Now, says Dr. Le Bon, this suc-
cession of catastrophes will doubtless
have tremendous tomorrows, but what
will those tomorrows be? What is
going to happen, for example, in Aus-
tria, with this medley of small rival
nations issuing from the mass of the
great powers that had collected them
together after much effort. If the
lessons of the past may still serve as
a guide, one might say that Europe
is threatened with a series of wars
recalling those waged since the Middle
Ages with the object of constituting
from small states the great empires
which are in the way of being split
up again today. But the world has
changed so much that the laws of the
past no longer seem capable of ap-
plication to the future. New ideals
are born, and by these new ideals in-
stitutions and beliefs must doubtless
submit to unforeseen transformations.

Then in considering the difficulties
that will be created by peace, this au-
thority says that the first of them is
Austria, and as regards that country
a problem of the moment seems to be
with whom shall the peace be signed?
The organization of small states into
which it is being divided will remain
precarious for a long time. How can
they be dealt with? The Allies would
certainly have gained had they been
able to discuss terms with an Austria
weakened, doubtless, but still possess-
ing such an organization, and such
traditions as give a people its sta-
bility. To imagine a federation of all
these states is very difficult. They
are separated by interests that are too
much opposed and by secular antag-
onisms that are too violent.

With the new ideas as to national-
ity, implying for each people the
right to demand its independence, it
is possible that the nations will re-
turn to those distant periods of his-
tory in which the whole of Europe
was divided into small states. A
thousand years of war were necessary
for their agglomeration. It seems al-
so that Russia is threatened with a
return to times like those in which
France found herself when she was
composed of independent and rival
states like Normandy, Burgundy, Bri-
tany, and the others. The future
alone, says Dr. Le Bon, can tell if
this retrogression, the necessity of
which politicians proclaim in their
speeches, will really constitute pro-
gress, but for his own part he has no
doubt about it. In the case of Rus-
sia the political difficulties, he thinks,
will not be less than in other cases.
No organized power would wish to
treat with hereditary hands having
the power of the Tsars; it will not be
easier to deal with the sketchy, un-
stable, small republics which are born
every day on its soil and appear
fated to an ephemeral existence.
Now, on the other hand, is Germany
to be prevented from transforming
Russia into a German colony, as she
was attempting to do with increasing
success before the war?

He considers that the difficulties in
the case of Germany will be of an-
other but equally formidable kind.
The chief problem for the Allies will
be as to how Germany can be pre-
vented from becoming sufficiently
strong again to show herself danger-
ous. This will be a difficult task.
When Napoleon was conqueror at
Jena he fully believed that he had
paralyzed Prussia for a long time.



Mt. Tetnuld in the Caucasus

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Sella

THE ASIA-EUROPEAN DIVIDE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Tetnuld and Gestola and the Adish
Glacier are alpine attractions of
Suanetia. If you take down your gaze-
teer or consult your bulky American
atlas, you may look in vain for this
name, for even the encyclopedias of a
few years back make no mention of it.
Yet in the fastnesses of the Caucasus,
on the Asiatic side of the great moun-
tain chain, lies the country of the
Suaneti or Svani, hemmed in on the
one side by a range of from 12,000 to
13,000 feet in altitude and on the north
by peaks and passes and glaciers un-
surpassed save in the Himalaya. Here
are giants, Tetnuld and Gestola
among them, that could look down on
the summit of Mont Blanc. Here
some years ago a rectification of the
boundary between Asia and Europe
threw into the latter the peaks that
wrested from the noble Swiss peak
the title, "monarch of the mountains
of Europe."

Suanetia is a high valley, south of
which Eiluruz appears on the maps, a
commune in the district of Kutais.

When the English mountaineers be-
gan to fire of the Alps, some 40 years
ago, they sought for their snowy
worlds to conquer. They overran the
Andes, the Himalaya and opened to
the world for the first time a knowl-
edge of the importance and the beau-
ties of the Caucasus. Other alpinists
followed, French, Hungarian and
Italian and among the latter, Signor
Vittorio Sella, from the Piedmont,
mountaineer and photographer, the
greatest combination of both in the
world. To his camera and to the
delightful volumes of Freshfield we
owe the intimate knowledge that is
now possible of Suanetia and Osetia
along the great continental divide.

Mummery, who was among the
early Englishmen to visit Suanetia,
came upon the village of Mujal by
nightfall. The head man of the town
prepared to entertain his party, and
the ceremony must be in the guest
house. "The lucky night," according
to his description, "was made brilliant
with eight flaming torches of split
pine. In the long procession we noted
with satisfaction a great basket," sug-
gestive of appetizing things. But as
with other primitive peoples, much
time was necessary for preparations,
and at a late hour the wayfarers ate
from their own haversacks with the
feast deferred till the morrow.
"Splendid trees," he writes, "rippling
water courses, were all around us,
while above towered the great,
white pyramid of Tetnuld."

An earlier visitor pen-pictures the
scene thus: "Tetnuld, the most beau-
tiful mountain in the Caucasus,
stands out from the chain in the form
of a gigantic pyramid of the height of
16,000 feet. The dazzling whiteness
of its snowy mantle combined with
the grace of its form, makes it the
Jungfrau of the region." A striking
point of resemblance with the Swiss
mountain is that it too bears on its
upper slopes a pure, white cone, the
counterpart of the Silverhorn. The
general aspect of the valley from

Adish reminds one of Interlaken, the
same precipitous cliffs with a similar
dazzling pyramid to close the view.

Adish, two or three miles below
the snout of the glacier which bears
its name, Laidkhad being one desig-
nation of the ice-stream, is one of
the most isolated communes in all
Suanetia, and it has no official head
man. Its elevation is 7000 feet, its
prospects marvelously beautiful, but
its people have not impressed visitors
with their integrity. Freshfield made
his ascents from Mujal under some
disadvantages and Sella selected it
for the base for photographic work.
Here the peasants follow old customs,
and visitors represent them as feast-
ing in the fashion of Aeneas days, a
lesson in conservatism. It is true,
using their flat breads for plates and
consuming these at the end of the
meal.

In Suanetia it is literally true that
"a man's house is his castle," for the
people live in tall, chimney-like
towers of stone. Even if the house
has a story spread out in the style of
the conventional dwelling, there is
still as its keep the strong tower,
which can afford to the owner and
his family the protection that his
government cannot assure.

Every one who visits Suanetia falls
in love with it. It is an oasis of
beauty within stern, rockbound walls.
"Savage Suanetia! No smiling, sylvan
Suanetia," says the traveler, who
emerges from the dark, treeless Cau-
casian glens to the region of gentle
slopes and wide distances, of forests
and flowery meadows, of fields of
golden barley," is the phrasing of one
enthusiast, who continues: "From the
beauties of the flowers and the forests
close at hand the eye is carried
through soft gradations of distance
to the pure glaciers which hang down
like silver stairs from the snowy
chain." "My roadside companion
were large, yellow rock roses and
wild geranium," writes Graham, who
tramped this country not as a moun-
taineer but as a lover of the out-of-
doors, and he speaks of the people—
"I went forwards toward Alpani meet-
ing many Svani, a rather wilder tribe
than usual and very ignorant of Rus-
sian."

The accompanying illustration was
made from a photograph by Sella, and
the original was given by him for sale
in Boston through the Appalachian
Mountain Club in aid of Italy's mercy
needs. He gives some description of
his summer in the Caucasus when
these views were taken. "This route
offered me beautiful views in the
forest. From a point (10,500 ft.) above
Ushkul I took Shkara and several
views from the ridge between Adish
and Kalde. I then climbed a peak of
12,600 feet between Mujal and the
Mestia Glacier and obtained a pan-
orama and some large views." In this
modest way the alpinist-photographer
writes, the man who has carried his
camera, 16in. x 12in., with glass plates,
to above 16,000 feet in this great
mountain country. He remained late
in this work—"I risked to be impris-
oned in Suanetia! . . . Suanetia in
October is a wonder."

In the view here presented the domi-
nant peak is Tetnuld, the (apparently)
lower and more distant one is Gestola,
while the skyline to the right is rising
to the great mass of Janga. The Adish
Glacier presents here an ice-fall of
five hundred feet in height, marvel-

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The entire stock of the balance of \$87,000 worth of

FOREIGN RUGS

Of the Great Persian Merchant

HODJI ALI BAYED OF SULTANABAD

Under Supervision of MR. CHAS. A. HANLEY, Trustee

Thirty-one additional bales have just been received

NOTICE—It will be impossible for Mr. Hanley to sail for at least one more week, as the entire
collection must be sold. Consequently the sale will continue today and 5 more days only.
ON CONTINUOUS EXHIBITION

preciation and payment of the regu-
lar 6 per cent dividend on the \$7,500,-
000 preferred stock.

This means that the 8 per cent di-
vidend on the common, calling for the
disbursement of \$1,709,448, was
earned nearly twice over, after pro-
viding for \$450,000 preferred divi-
dends. These figures show the com-
bined earnings of Borden's Condensed
Milk Company and its subsidiary,
Borden's Farm Products Company.

It is pointed out that the greater
part of these earnings were made by
the manufacturing end of the busi-
ness, Borden's Condensed Milk Com-
pany, and it is stated that all of the
dividends paid came from there,
profits of the milk distributing divi-
sion owned by the Farm Products
Company being retained in the
business.

PLANS OF ZIONISTS IN THE HOLY LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—When address-
ing the Zionist Convention here Dr.
Ben-Zion Mossinsohn, rector of the
Hebrew Gymnasium at Jaffa, Palestine,
said: "Zionism is not only a Jewish
question, but a great world question,
and whether we get to Palestine today
or not, Palestine will be ours. The
East and West, the one developing
culture and the other civilization, can-
not longer live apart. There must be
a synthesis of the two, and Palestine
is the connecting link, and when we
go back to our ancestral homes there
will not be merely a renaissance of
Israel but a revival of the entire
Orient."

Robert D. Kesselman of New York,
comptroller of the Palestinian Resto-
ration Fund, made a strong appeal for
funds for the rebuilding of the Holy
Land. As soon as Britain gives the
word that Palestine will be under her
trusteeship, it is the intention of the
Jewish leaders to float a national loan
of \$5,000,000, for the building of homes
in Jerusalem and elsewhere in the
devastated districts, and there is even
now a campaign for the raising of an-
other \$5,000,000 for colonization pur-
poses in the immediate future. The
program calls for \$500,000 for local
and central government administra-
tion in Palestine; \$500,000 for educa-
tion; \$500,000 for sanitation and \$2-
500,000 for construction and loans to
colonists for the development of agri-
culture and trade and for the main-
tenance of law and order.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the
light of the present controversy be-
tween the milk producers and dis-
tributors in this State, the latter re-
fusing to pay the price demanded by
the former, it is interesting to note
what have been the earnings of Bor-
den's Condensed Milk Company and
its subsidiary, Borden's Farm Prod-
ucts Company.

For the year ended June 30, 1918,
Borden's Condensed Milk Company
earned approximately \$15 a share on
its \$21,368,100 common stock. This
was after provision for all taxes, de-

KANSAS TEACHERS ANNOUNCE PLANS

Abolishment of Alien Languages
and Supervision of Parochial
Schools Among the Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas teachers
are preparing to lead the contest in
the Legislature for state supervision
of all parochial and denominational
schools and the removal of all alien
languages from the elementary
schools of the State. A special com-
mittee of the State Teachers Associa-
tion has worked out the program of
the teachers and will present the com-
pleted program, with the drafted
measures, to the meeting of the Edu-
cational Council late in January. This
council is composed of delegates from
each County Teachers Association
and each city association in the State
and is a thoroughly representative
body.

There are 14 specific propositions
in the program of the teachers. The
most important for the schools of the
State are:

Requiring that instruction in all
elementary schools be conducted in
English.

That all schools recognized under
the compulsory educational law be
under the legal direction and super-
vision of state school officials. This
would put all parochial and denom-
inational schools in the State under
the same supervision as the public
schools.

A constitutional amendment to
make state superintendent appointive
instead of elective, thus removing the
place from politics.

Organization of an annuity fund for
teachers, to be available after 30
years' continuous service as a teacher.

Other proposals of the teachers
touch strictly on local school condi-
tions, and are intended to remedy de-
fects in the administration of school
affairs. The teachers have already
arranged for a complete lobby to be
maintained throughout the legislative
session to help in the campaign to
secure the enactment of the program
into law.

The proposal to have all instruc-
tion in elementary schools in English
is expected to have an easy time, as
there are several members of the
Legislature ready to push this mea-
sure. Some of the others will neces-
sitate an educational campaign to re-
move the opposition and prejudices
of members of the Legislature.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—According
to Mr. J. A. Tonge, superintendent of
the Dominion Coal Company, the re-
turned soldiers who were miners be-
fore their enlistment are going back
in large numbers to their former em-
ployment. They are taking their old
places in the pit in a most matter-of-
fact manner. Some 3000 men, mostly
skilled miners, left the company's
service to take up arms in their
country's cause.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Removal of all restrictions as to
shipments of anthracite coal of "egg"
and "pea" sizes is announced by the
Fuel Administration. This action was
made possible, it was explained, by an
increased supply and accumulation of
these sizes.

R. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

NOTABLE PRICE REDUCTIONS

have been made in the entire assortments of

Men's Fur and Fur-lined Coats

Considering that the coldest weather is still to come,
these reductions (made so early in the season) should
create an unprecedented demand.

Included are

Men's Coats lined with muskrat or marmot and finished with
beaver collar reduced to **\$95.00**

Men's Coats lined with excellent-quality muskrat and finished
with beaver collar reduced to **\$115.00**

Men's Coats lined with excellent-quality muskrat and finished
with beaver, Hudson seal or Persian lamb collar, reduced
to **\$130.00**

Men's Raccoon Coats

reduced to

\$185.00, \$215.00, \$335.00 & \$490.00

(Sixth Floor)

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EXPECT RADICAL
BASEBALL CHANGES

Big Conferences Are to Be Held
All This Week to Decide on
Future Conduct of the Game
and Plan Schedules

NEW YORK, New York.—This city is to be the scene of the most important series of baseball meetings all this week since the signing of the National agreement firmly established the sport on an organized basis. The plans for these conferences are already completed it is announced.

According to present arrangements, both major and minor leagues will be represented in a series of conferences which will be attended by every prominent club owner and league official in the United States.

These conferences, which are expected to result in a number of radical changes in the conduct of the game, will continue throughout the entire week, the schedule, subject to alteration, being as follows:

Monday, Jan. 13.—Informal gatherings for exchange of ideas.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.—Morning, meeting of new International League; afternoon, meeting of National Association of Professional Leagues.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.—Meeting of National League.

Thursday, Jan. 16.—Morning, meeting of American League; afternoon, joint meeting of National and American Leagues.

Friday and Saturday, Jan. 17 and 18.—Continuation of joint National and American League meeting and consultations with National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

The schedule of the National League will be considered at the meeting. Pres. J. A. Heydler announced. Minor leagues will be asked to place their grievances in proper form by an authoritative committee before a joint meeting of the major leagues. Mr. Heydler added, He said that several of the requests already made by minor league committees and by individual minor league owners are in conflict. Something should be done to aid those requests, he said. Personally he is in favor of retaining the draft, optional agreements and the right of major leagues to sign any player who is a free agent.

"If we gave in to the minor leagues on all these points," Mr. Heydler declared, "where would the big league clubs procure and develop their talent?"

Mr. Heydler conferred Saturday with Maj. Branch Rickey, president of the St. Louis Nationals, in regard to the managerial situation of that club. Maj. Rickey has recently received his discharge from the army.

F. A. UNGER WILL
DEFEND TITLE

National Association of Amateur
Billiard Players Will Compete
for the 1919 Class C Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Play is scheduled to start this afternoon in the annual Class C 18.2 ballline billiard championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, and F. A. Unger, the present holder of the championship, plans to defend his title. G. W. Spear, the Metropolitan champion, is scheduled to meet J. R. Langdon in the opening match.

Play will be divided into three qualifying divisions. The winner and runner-up in each division will be eligible to compete with Unger in a series of championship-round matches which will follow the qualifying play. Under this arrangement there will be seven contestants for honors in the tournament, which will necessitate a schedule of 21 games.

The matches will all be for 150 points. Under the rules of the N. A. A. B. P., no tie games are accepted, except in a championship or cup match. In all other deadlocked games points are distributed under the Olympic point system.

The players in the first qualifying divisions are John Low, F. D. Paxan, C. E. Steinbueger, L. A. Sargis, and S. M. Brussel. The second division includes G. W. Spear, the recent winner of the Metropolitan championship; C. W. Rennie, G. W. Bonhotal, Ardie Wickers, J. R. Langdon, and Joseph Neustadt. The third section comprises J. T. Jaeger, W. H. Jewell, E. G. McGill, Gus Gardner, and J. J. Blaisdell.

H. B. COLEMAN AND
JACOB KLINGER TIED

A. A. B. CLASS A 18.2 BALLLINE BILLIARD STANDINGS				
Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.	
Jacob Klinger	2	0	66	1.000
H. B. Coleman	2	0	65	1.000
Frank Coar	1	0	47	1.000
Charles Conway	0	2	38	.000
Edward Scheviele	0	3	40	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Jacob Klinger and H. B. Coleman are having a great battle in the Class A 18.2 ballline billiard championship tournament of the American Amateur Billiard Association and they are now tied for first place in the championship standing with two victories and no defeats to the credit of each. Frank Coar is pressing them hard with one victory and no defeat.

Klinger won his second victory at the expense of Edward Scheviele when he defeated the latter in a hard-fought game 300 to 295. It was the closest game of the tournament. Each had a high run of 28.

CANADIENS WIN
EASY VICTORY

Lalonde, Playing at Coverpoint,
Is Star of the Hockey Contest
With Toronto Saturday Night

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
STANDINGS

STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Canadiens	5	2	.714

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Despite the fact they were forced to play without Corbeau, their star coverpoint, the Canadiens administered the most one-sided defeat of the season in the National Hockey League championship race Saturday night, when they won from the Toronto team at the Jubilee Rink by a score of 13 to 4.

Lalonde, the star center, was shifted to coverpoint and he played a remarkably strong game, scoring four of the 13 goals made by his team and doing some fine work on the defensive. The Canadiens ran up a lead of nine points before Toronto was able to tally. The summary:

CANADIENS		TORONTO	
Couture, lw.	.....	Crawford	.....
Macdonald, c.	.....	Noble	.....
St. Pierre, rw.	.....	Skinner	.....
Lalonde, cp.	.....	Mumery	.....
Hall, p.	.....	Cameron	.....
Vezina, g.	.....	Lindsay	.....
Scott, rw.	.....	Scott	.....
Lalonde, c.	.....	Pitre, c.	.....
Malone, Macdonald, Berliquinette for	.....	Canadiens, Denny, Noble, Meeking,	.....
Cameron for Toronto.	.....	Substitutes—	.....
Coghorn, Berliquinette, Malone for Cana-	.....	dians; Corbett, Denny, Adams, Meek-	.....
ing for Toronto. Referee—Harry Hyland.	.....	Judge of play—John Marshall. Time—	.....
Three 20m. periods.	.....		.....

PLAN FOR TITLE
SOCCER SERIES

Arrange Match Between Bethle-
hem and St. Louis—Bethlehem
Defeat Merchants Shipbuilding

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania.—Arrangements are being completed for a soccer series between this city and St. Louis, Missouri, to decide the soccer championship of the United States, according to Manager William Sheridan of the Bethlehem team.

The games will probably be staged in the East, either in March or April, as the two previous series have been contested at Robinson Field, the National League baseball park, in St. Louis.

The Bethlehem eleven won its National Soccer League game Saturday afternoon, defeating the Merchants Shipbuilding team 3 goals to 0. The game went 35 minutes before either side could score. The last rally was made from a scrimmage in front of the goal following a Bethlehem corner. Easton shooting from two yards out. The summary:

Bethlehem: Merchants Shipbuilding: Dundan, g.;; Pearce, Wilson, rf.;; Morrison, Ferguson, lb.;; G. Mail, Pepper, rb.;; Wilcox, Kilpatrick, lb.;; Matthews, Fletcher, cf.;; McKay, McKelvey, cf.;; Courney, Forrest, lf.;; G. Ingersoll, Easton, c.;; Hemmingsley, Miller, lf.;; J. Burnett, Fleming, cf.;; J. Maxwell, goal following a Bethlehem corner.

PENN STATE FIVE
WILL MEET PENN

State College to Play University
Basketball Team for the First
Time in Several Years

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania State College is to meet the University of Pennsylvania in basketball this year for the first time in several seasons. The two teams are scheduled to clash Jan. 29, on Penn State's floor. This game, which will be played on the annual eastern trip of the Blue and White five, was announced recently by graduate-manager N. M. Fleming.

Coach Hugo Bezdek has cut the varsity squad down to 19 men, and the team is fast rounding into shape for the opening game next week. With the team built around Mullin and Wolfe of last year's five, Bezdek believes that Penn State will have a strong team. The schedule follows:

Jan. 17—Juniata; 25—open; 28—Pennsylvania; 29—open; 31—Lafayette.

Feb. 1—Lehigh; 7—Geneva; 14—Juniata; 22—Pittsburgh; 27—Carnegie Tech; 28—Pittsburgh.

March 1—Geneva.

Penn State's varsity wrestling schedule practically is completed. It follows:

March 1—Lehigh; away; 8—Annapolis; away; 15—Lehigh; at home. The intercollegiate championships are scheduled to come to Pennsylvania State on March 21 and 22, but no word has been received from the members of the league as to whether or not they will enter a team.

BOSTON PLAYER CITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston American League Baseball Club, has received a letter from J. N. Bentley, Red Sox first baseman, who is in the United States Army in France, in which he states that he is eager to return to baseball and join the Boston club. He also states that he has been cited for bravery twice. The Boston club secured him from the International League, but before he could play with the Red Sox, he enlisted in the army.

CHICAGO FIVE
DEFEATS PURDUE

The Maroon Opens Its Inter-
Collegiate Basketball Season
by Winning From the Old
Gold and Black, 21 to 17

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A.
A. BASKETBALL STANDINGS

A. BASKETBALL STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	1.000
Northwestern	1	0	1.000
Illinois	0	0	.000
Ohio State	0	0	.000
Iowa	0	0	.000
Michigan	0	0	.000
Purdue	0	1	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	.000
Indiana	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—University of Chicago opened its Intercollegiate Conference A. A. basketball season Saturday with an unexpectedly good showing in team and floor-work and defeated Purdue University 21 to 17.

After scoring a free throw in the first two minutes, Purdue never led again, coming closest to it with an 8-to-8 tie at the end of the first half.

Chicago displayed a smoothness in passing and an alertness of working the ball up the floor that upset the Purdue game.

During the game, the visiting team to attempt long shots. Capt. R. E. Markey of Purdue was the most successful at this game, completing two spectacular field goals from mid-floor in the second half, but the fast work of the Chicago scoring combination, with Capt. P. S. Hinkle and Robert Birkhoff leading, surpassed Purdue's best efforts.

The Chicago followers were elated at the result because their team kept its pace better than the 1918 team did in any game on the home floor last season. The summary:

CHICAGO: Birkhoff, pf.;; Coffin, Hinkle, lf.;; Whipple, M. Smith, Grogan, c.;; A. Smith, Campbell, Chapman, rf.;; J. Markey, Hinkle, rf.;; J. Wilson, Hall, Substitutes—University of Chicago B. Purdue University 17. Goals from floor—Chicago 14; Purdue 10. Goals from foul—Chicago 3; Purdue 3. Referee—J. H. Hinkle. Umpire—F. H. Young.

Northwestern Wins, 20 to 15

Purple Defeats University of Wisconsin at Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin.—Batting against Northwestern University in the opening game of the Western Conference season, the University of Wisconsin, with a team composed of new men, not one of whom had ever before played conference basketball, was defeated 20 to 15 Saturday. The Badgers were unable to hold out consistently against the heavier and more experienced men from Northwestern.

The first half was characterized by fouling on the part of Wisconsin, with the result that Wilcox was able to throw six out of seven baskets and clinch the game for his team.

Not once during the game was the Badger five able to gain a lead, although at times the score advanced evenly with the two teams but three points apart. R. F. Wilcox and Capt. R. A. Marquardt were two aggressive forwards whose playing assured Northwestern team of victory.

Capt. C. P. Bauer 19 and M. M. Barlow 21 were the Wisconsin men whose playing was chiefly responsible for the showing made by their team. Teamwork with a well-planned defense and offense was absent from the playing of both sides. The conference standard of former years is not yet evident on either team at this early date, and before either can hope to hold out against the more experienced conference teams there must be much practice. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
Wilcox, lf.;; R. Barlow, Marquardt, rf.;; J. Peace, Elson, c.;; G. Fanning, Heinemeyer, lb.;; J. Bauer, Ligare, rg.;; J. McIntosh, Bruce, rb.;; Northwestern University 35. University of Wisconsin 15. Goals from floor—Elson 2; Wilcox 2; Marquardt 2; Barlow 2 for Northwestern; Goals from foul—Wilcox 8 for Northwestern; Bruce for Wisconsin. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Umpire—J. H. Davis.

Minnesota Wins Easily
Gophers Defeat Indiana University at Basketball 35 to 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—In a game which for the most part fell below "Big Ten" form the University of Minnesota defeated Indiana University, 35 to 13, in the opening intercollegiate Conference A. A. game of the season for both teams Saturday.

N. W. Kingsley and Oss were the driving power for the Gophers, playing brilliantly. For Indiana Capt. J. R. Phillips was the only star, his playing being very fine, but lacked support. The summary:

HARVARD SEVEN
WINS FIRST GAME

Crimson Hockey Team Defeats
Boston Hockey Club, 3 to 2,
on the Soldiers Field Rink

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Harvard University hockey team opened its season Saturday afternoon by defeating the Boston Hockey Club, 3 to 2, in a lively match on the new Soldiers Field rink. Three times Avery of the college seven, a former St. Paul's School athlete, caged the puck on the rebound, and this ability to follow-in was largely responsible for the Crimson victory.

The aggressiveness of the winners off-set the many technical flaws in their team-work, for the college boys had had but two days' practice for the match. Hutchinson, former B. A. A. player, who led the Amateur Hockey League in scoring for two years, was the bright star of the Boston team. Both of the latter seven's tallies were made by Hutchinson. The work of both Holmes for Harvard and Storey for the Boston team was good. The summary:

BOSTON H. S. HARVARD
Bacon, lw.;; B. Burkhart, Avery, c.;; E. Synnot, Bigelow, rf.;; J. Hutchinson, Gross, rw.;; W. Clifford, Walker, cp.;; J. Morton, White, p.;; D. Scott, Holmes, g.;; J. Storey, Storey—Harvard University 3. Boston Hockey Club 2. Goals—Avery 3 for Harvard; 1 each, Pyfe, coverpoint, scored the only goal after eight minutes of play.

Leon Davis was the winner of the high scratch shoot at the Saturday shoot of the Boston Athletic Association at Riverside, Massachusetts, with a score of 94. Robert Smith won the high handicap prize with a score of 96.

REVISES RULE ON
DRAFTED PLAYER

National Commission Revokes Its
War-Time Regulation of Post-
Poned Settlement for Men

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The National Commission, in revising its ruling relative to drafted players, made on account of war conditions last fall, has issued the following notice:

"On Aug. 28, the National Commission gave notice that immediate settlement for the draft price would not be required of the major league clubs on account of prevailing war conditions, but that the selecting club should file its promissory note for the amount with the secretary of the commission for collection and payment to the minor league club entitled to it, in the event that the player reported to and remained with the drafting club for 20 days.

"As professional baseball will be in a normal state in 1919, the commission revises its ruling as to the time for the settlement for 1918 selected players, except as to players actually in the service of the government on or after Feb. 1, and directs that the promissory notes now held by Secretary Bruce be returned to their respective makers, who are instructed to return in lieu thereof a check for the draft price on or before Feb. 1 for transmission to the interested minor league club.

"Unless this is done by the specified date the draft will be automatically canceled, except as to players who have not been discharged from the army or navy."

NEW YORK AMERICANS
TO TRAIN IN FLORIDA

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York American League baseball team will train at Jacksonville, Florida, next spring. Col. J. J. Ruppert, president of the club, has announced. Harry Sparrow, business manager of the club, is now in Jacksonville, he said, where he has made arrangements for the use of South Side Park, which has been used for training purposes in former years by the Philadelphia American Club. The club will leave here on March 25.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Henry Berger Jr.,
Art Photographer

whose portrait and landscape studies have for years won him international recognition in the leading salon exhibits, announces his entrance into the professional photographic field in Portland; specializing in home portraiture.

Mr. Berger brings with him, from New York, to picture lovers of Portland, the new portrait grave effects. Examples of this exquisite art are on exhibition at his down-town studio.

108 Tenth Street, Pittock Block
PORTLAND, OREGON

The
United States
National Bank

On Sixth Street at Stark
Portland, Oregon,
Welcomes Your Account,
Large or Small.

Capital and Surplus
\$2,500,000.00

ATHLETIC NOTES

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute de-
feated Columbia University in their
basketball game Friday evening, 30
to 24.

The Crescent Athletic Club basketball team easily defeated the fourteenth infantry of Brooklyn, New York, Saturday, 51 to 21.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute defeated Amherst College in their basketball game at Worcester, Massachusetts, Friday evening, 32 to 24.

Springfield Training School won its basketball game with Massachusetts Agricultural College at Springfield, Massachusetts, Saturday, 33 to 13.

The Newport Naval Training Station basketball five defeated Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, Saturday, 51 to 14. It was Brown's first game since 1912.

Annapolis Academy defeated Lehigh University in their basketball game at Annapolis, Maryland, Saturday, 39 to 21. This was the eighth straight victory for the Midshipmen.

West Point Academy defeated Manhattan College in their basketball game at West Point, New York, Saturday, 25 to 18. Clatterboss played a brilliant game for the winners.

The Brooklyn Hockey Club defeated West Point Academy in their hockey game at West Point, New York, Saturday, 1 to 0. Pyfe, coverpoint, scored the only goal after eight minutes of play.

Leon Davis was the winner of the high scratch shoot at the Saturday shoot of the Boston Athletic Association at Riverside, Massachusetts, with a score of 94. Robert Smith won the high handicap prize with a score of 96.

Dr. D. L. Culver was the winner of the high scratch shoot of the New York Athletic Club at its traps at Travers Island, New York, Saturday, with a score of 93 out of a possible 100. W. Peabody won the high handicap cup.

Otto Glocker, professional at the National Athletic Association and Harry Cowles, professional at the Harvard Club of Boston, played an exhibition squash racquet match on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association, Saturday, the former winning in a hard-fought, five-game contest, 15-11, 15-9, 15-13, 8-19, 15-9.

SPORTS RESUMED AT
MILITARY ACADEMY

WEST POINT, New York.—The United States Military Academy resumed athletic competition when the cadet basketball team met the Manhattan College five Saturday afternoon on the courts. Since last October when the government school boys managed to line up in one football game, sports have been dormant at the academy. Now, however, events are shaping themselves so that a boom in all branches of athletics is looked for.

Hockey, baseball and football schedules are in course of preparation. The basketball dates were announced recently by Lieut. J. M. Johnson as follows:

Jan. 11—Manhattan College; 18—College of City of New York; 25—Lehigh.

Feb. 1—Crescent A. C.; 8—Swarthmore; 15—Brooklyn Poly; 22—Union.

March 1, open.

CAPABLANCA WILL TOUR U. S.

NEW YORK, New York.—J. R. Capablanca, the Pan-American chess champion, has left New York on a tour of the United States. He will play at Troy and Syracuse, New York; Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. During the past year the Cuban master has played 175 exhibition and tournament games without losing once. In his farewell exhibition at the Manhattan Chess Club last Wednesday night Capablanca played against 26, making a clean sweep on all of the boards.

MISSOURI FIVE
WINS FROM IOWA

Takes Both Contests of Two-
Game Basketball Series From
the Cardinal and Gold Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—The Missouri Valley basketball season of 1919 opened Friday and Saturday with a victory for the University of Missouri over Iowa State College in each of the two-game series. In the opening game, Missouri won by a score of 34 to 16, and in the second game the score was 35 to 22.

Superior basket throwing was responsible for the Missouri victory in the first contest. In passing the ball and floor work Iowa outplayed its opponents a greater part of the time. Craig Tuby '20 captain, and Paul Vogt '20, were largely responsible for maintaining the lead in the score over the Iowans. Vogt easily provided the start of both teams and his work was marked by aggressiveness.

The Iowa State team put up a better defensive in the second game and at the start of the contest outplayed the Missourians. At the end of the first half Iowa led, 16 to 15. Phillip Scott again did good work for the Missourians while James Shepard '21 for Ames led his teammates in the work of passing the ball, and throwing baskets. The lead of Iowa State was soon overcome by the dashing play of Missouri after the start of the second half. The summary:

FIRST GAME		IOWA STATE	
Ruby, lf.	.....	White	.....
Browning, Scott, rf.	.....	Sticker	.....
Vogt, c.	.....	W. C. Levison	.....
Schroeder, lg.	.....	W. C. Levison	.....
Coffey, rg.	.....	W. C. Levison	.....
Score—University of Missouri 34, Iowa State College 16. Goals from floor—Vogt 4, Scott 4, Ruby 2 for Missouri; 1 for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Browning 5, Scott 4 for Missouri; 4 for Iowa State. Referee—P. Allen.	.....		.....

SECOND GAME		IOWA STATE	
Ruby, lf.	.....	White	.....
Sticker, rf.	.....	Sticker	.....
Vogt, c.	.....	W. C. Levison	.....
Schroeder, lg.	.....	W. C. Levison	.....
Coffey, rg.	.....	W. C. Levison	.....
Score—University of Missouri 35, Iowa State College 22. Goals from floor—Vogt 4, Scott 4, Ruby 2 for Missouri; 1 for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Browning 5, Scott 4 for Missouri; 4 for Iowa State. Referee—P. Allen.	.....		.....

APPROVE PLAN TO
REORGANIZE CLUB

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—At a meeting here of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Exhibition Company, which controls the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, the plan of reorganization presented by the directors was unanimously approved.

Under this action a new company will be formed and the capitalization reduced from \$500,000 to \$350,000; a refunding of outstanding bonds will be effected, thereby reducing the original amount from \$200,000 to \$125,000 and a good working capital will be available, with a practical wiping out of all current indebtedness.

A. G. Herrmann, C. J. Christie and L. C. Widrig were constituted a committee on reorganization, and it is expected that all details will have been completed by Feb. 1.

NEAL TO MANAGE LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—W. F. Neal of Louisville, formerly scout for the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, and later with the Pittsburgh National League team, has been chosen general manager of the Louisville, American Association, club, combining the duties of playing and business manager.

JENNINGS REMAINS MANAGER

DETROIT, Michigan.—Hugh Jennings will manage the Detroit Baseball Club again this year. It is announced by F. J. Navin, president of the club. The team will train in Georgia or Alabama. Instead of Waxahachie, Texas. W. F. Donovan will not be with the club, but probably will manage a minor league team.

GARDNER MAY BUY ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, New York.—Russell Gardner of St. Louis, who came here to open negotiations for the purchase of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, stated he had high hopes that his mission would be successful, provided the present owners place a reasonable price on their property.

Meier & Frank

NEW YORK HARBOR STRIKE AT AN END

Decision of Marine Workers to Return to Duties on Presentation of Government's Message Is Reported as Unanimous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Striking marine workers in New York Harbor were ordered back to work by their leaders after a meeting on Saturday night at the offices of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, following the announcement that, in accordance with President Wilson's cable message to the National War Labor Board, would reopen the case on Monday morning and that members of the board were already on their way to New York.

Thomas Delahanty, president of the affiliation, which includes the six unions affected, said it was believed that every one of the idle 1100 tugs, lighters and ferry boats would at once begin to take care of the freight that had been piling up on the docks since the stoppage of traffic last Thursday due to the strike.

President Wilson's cable message read as follows:

"I have been informed by the Secretary of Labor as to the serious situation which has developed in the port of New York and the strike of marine workers which seriously crippled the movements of troops and supplies. I consider this a very grave emergency and understand that it has arisen because the parties to the controversy failed to make a joint submission to the National War Labor Board.

"I earnestly request that you take up this case again and proceed to make a finding. I appreciate the honesty and sincerity of the board in announcing on Wednesday that it could not promise a final decision in the controversy without a formal submission from all parties, but I am sure that the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and Railroad Administration and any other governmental agencies interested in the controversy will use all the power which they possess to make your finding effective, and I also believe that private boat owners will feel constrained by every consideration of patriotism in the present emergency to accept any recommendation which your board may make.

"Although the National War Labor Board, up to the signing of the armistice, was concerned solely with the prevention of stoppage of war work and the maintenance of production of materials essential to the conduct of the war, I take this opportunity also of saying that it is my earnest hope that in the present period of industrial transition arising from the war the board should use all means within its power to stabilize conditions and to prevent industrial dislocation and warfare."

Benjamin M. Squires, commissioner of conciliation of the Federal Labor Department and chairman of the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board, presented the government's message to the strikers, and the decision to return to work was said to be unanimous, in spite of the fact that the New York Boat Owners Association had formally declared that they would not submit their differences to the board while Basil M. Manly was joint chairman of it, because of Mr. Manly's alleged criticism of the owners for declining to arbitrate the question of an eight-hour day.

Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, issued a statement to the effect that he doubted that private boat owners would accept the decision of the board so long as Mr. Manly remained a member of it, but government representatives said that the board would come promptly to a decision and that this decision, in accordance with President Wilson's instructions, would be enforced.

Army and navy authorities had already succeeded in finding a large number of soldiers and sailors who had had experience in such work and who could take the places of civilian strikers on tugs and ferries which the government had chartered and also various other small craft, in order that the work of the army and navy departments might go on.

Food was supplied to Brooklyn and Long Island towns by the railroads, and under supervision of the marine division of the police department, a certain amount of ferry service was maintained Saturday between Manhattan and Staten Island. The Lackawanna Railroad also succeeded in operating nine of its ferry boats. Boats operated by the department of charities to carry supplies to the institutions on the islands in the East River also resumed service.

In New York City, District Attorney Swann took a hand in proceedings by summoning to his office the strikers' committee and announcing that to institute a strike among public employees, such as men who operated the municipal ferry boats, was a misdemeanor according to the penal code and that whether or not the strike was settled he intended to sift the matter to the bottom. As this committee declared that it was not responsible for

the strike of these men, the district attorney issued subpoenas summoning a number of the strikers from the Staten Island municipal ferry to appear at his office this morning.

The National War Labor Board, which adjourned its hearings last Wednesday, reporting that it could not come to a decision on the controversy because of the refusal on the part of the Railroad Administration and the private boat owners to submit all of the questions involved to arbitration, was scheduled to resume hearings this morning in the City Hall.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVENTORS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Never in the history of the United States has there been a time so opportune for the inventor, says Frederick K. Daggett, a Boston attorney, in reviewing the report of the United States Commissioner of Patents which was recently issued for the year 1917. Mr. Daggett believes that reconstruction work in Europe, calling for new methods to save labor and cost, as well as increase production, will make a great demand upon the inventive ability of the United States.

During the year 1917, the total number of patents issued was 42,760. The total number of cases applied for was 70,373. The total number of trade-marks registered was 5339. The number of patents that expired during the year was 24,660, and there were more than 10,000 cases forfeited for non-payment of final fee.

New York State still retains first place in number of patents issued with 6678, Illinois second with 4309, Pennsylvania third with 3509, Ohio fourth with 2500, and Massachusetts fifth with 2157.

The total receipts of the Patent Office were \$2,258,377 and the total expenditures \$2,048,000, leaving a net surplus of \$210,000 and a grand surplus of \$8,223,833 deposited in the United States Treasury.

CARGO OF NITRATES ARRIVES IN FLORIDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TAMPA, Florida—The steamer Puget Sound has arrived in Tampa from Chile with a 5500-ton cargo of nitrate consigned to Philip Shore, agent for the government. The arrival of this cargo of nitrate makes a big increase in Tampa's commerce. The value of the cargo, probably exceeding \$650,000, is one of the most valuable shipments ever made through this port.

LABOR LEGISLATION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire—A campaign by labor unions to influence the New Hampshire Legislature in favor of the enactment of a law making 48 hours a working week is one of the indications that labor legislation is to be the subject of serious consideration in the present session. Among those who will urge a 48-hour law is John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, who has promised to address a labor meeting at Manchester on Friday evening. An important labor measure already before the Legislature is that which compels the weekly payment of wages in all industries, except lumbering, which employ 10 or more workers.

MOVE TO SUPPRESS CRIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the appointment of a special commission to investigate conditions in the city, the Chicago Association of Commerce has begun an active fight against crime. It is probable that some of the evidence gathered by the American Protective Association during the war may be used. The committee is to make a careful investigation as to the number of arrests made for major offenses and as to just how many that were arrested were convicted.

ORDER OUSTS STATE OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The Supreme Court of North Dakota has issued a writ of mandamus ousting N. C. McDonald from the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which he has forcibly withheld from Minnie J. Nielson of Valley City, who defeated him for reelection by 6000 votes. Mr. McDonald, a member of the Non-Partisan League, is expected to institute quo warranto proceedings to determine the right of Miss Nielson to the office.

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NEED OF COURSE ON CITIZENSHIP

History Professor of University of Illinois Recommends That the Colleges Adopt One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An attempt is being made at the University of Illinois to work out a course of study on United States citizenship somewhat along the line suggested by the war issues committee that was especially provided for the Student Army Training Corps, it was stated by Prof. Everts B. Greene, professor of history at the University of Illinois, in a speech here Friday before the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges.

Professor Greene declared that he believes a course on United States ideals can be worked out and he advocates that colleges in general attempt it. He criticized the methods in the colleges and universities that have left the subjects most closely allied to citizenship to the election of the student and caused the feeling to grow in the schools that political science and matters of that kind were simply for those who had a special interest in those things.

He said he could not outline a definite program for the different colleges and universities, but each should work out a course of its own. There need not be a special department for this purpose, but a course could be outlined to teach United States ideals. Should this be done, care should be taken to place it in the hands of people who are open-minded and would encourage frank discussion, in order to bring out the best results.

ARMORY FORCE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—With the dropping on Saturday of 300 employees, the working force at the United States Armory here has been reduced to between 2600 and 2700, or little more than one-half the number employed during the pre-war activities. Lieut.-Col. L. D. Hubbell, commandant, said that efficiency rather than priority is the test being applied in retaining workers, whether men or women, and there is no present intention to weed out the latter on the mere basis of sex. He pointed out that the government is pursuing a policy of reducing the force gradually, having due regard to the effect on the general labor market.

STRENGTHENING OF DRY LAW PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Commissioner Woodruff, of the State Food and Drug Department, will ask the Michigan Legislature to strengthen the state prohibition code by enactment of the Idaho provisions regarding the power of the police to seize liquor citizens claim was in their possession before the State became dry.

Judge Harry J. Dingeman, of the Wayne County circuit court, in this city, recently ruled against the State in such a case on the ground that the Michigan law is obscure. This case has been appealed to the Michigan Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court has upheld the Idaho clause.

BUREAU OF MARKETS IS HELPING FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire—New Hampshire's Bureau of Markets, a state institution established by the last Legislature, is meeting with some success in helping farmers to market their products. This bureau advises farmers how to grade and pack their products, where the market is and how much and who to ship to. It assumes no financial responsibility, but does undertake to inform the dealers what farm products are for sale, at what prices and as to the railroad shipping points.

With the present scale of farming on a majority of New Hampshire farms it is found that a number of farmers are needed to combine their output in order to ship in carload lots. To bring together small lots into carload lots is a big undertaking but it helps to bring a better market and higher prices for farm products.

EDUCATION LAWS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire—Governor Bartlett has transmitted to the Legislature the report of the special committee on education appointed by

AXEL B. MORRIS SHOE CO.

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him to point out the defects in the State's educational system and recommend improvements. The report will be the basis of legislation at the present session. The program includes a comprehensive system of Americanization schools and the obligatory attendance of those unable to use the English language. It also recommends better supervision of schools and the establishment of centralized control with standards of teaching so that the educational opportunities of rural children may equal those of the cities so far as may be.

LOWELL EXERCISES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Citizens of Greater Boston are invited to participate in the celebration of the centenary anniversary of the birth of James Russell Lowell, to be held under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society in Sanders Theater, Harvard University at 8 o'clock, on the evening of Feb. 22. In charge of the celebration is a committee consisting of William Roscoe Thayer, president of the society, George Hodges and Worthington Chauncey Ford. Speakers already announced for the event are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and Prof. Bliss Perry.

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HONOLULU CAR LINE EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, which operates Honolulu's electric street railway, are to begin immediately a survey with a view to extending the corporation's lines into the new districts of the city. Recently a committee of directors informed the Governor that the 1919 Legislature would be asked to extend the company's franchise. The Governor stated he would not oppose the measure providing the company extended its lines to meet the wishes of the public.

PREMIER VENIZELLOS RESPONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Premier Venizelos of Greece has expressed his thanks to all Greek-American organizations for their work, not only in raising their voices on behalf of the rights of the Greeks under Turkish and Bulgarian rule, but also for their generous contributions in money for the relief of the victims of Bulgarian and Turkish atrocities, in a cablegram received by the Pan-Epirote Union in America at its headquarters, 7 Water Street, Boston.

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Brunswick Phonographs

Columbia Gramophones

Maytag Electric Washers

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Wear Ever Aluminum Utensils, etc.

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CANAL MAY HELP LOWER COAL PRICES

Plan to Move Product by Way of Lake Erie and New York Barge Line Said to Predict Reduction at Points Served

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Coal operators and dealers are viewing with increasing interest the effect of the rerouting of both bituminous coal and anthracite from the coal fields to central New York and western New England, by way of Lake Erie and the New York state barge canal, in the belief that consumers in those districts of the United States will receive benefits by way of reduction in prices within a comparatively short time. The new route applies both to bituminous and to anthracite coal, while the full benefit of the barge canal may not be realized until its depth is increased from nine to 15 feet.

For many years interior points in New York and western New England, like other parts of the country, have been dependent upon all-rail coal shipments and at the present time a large proportion of the coal being hauled into eastern New England is all rail, owing to the high rates for coastwise freights.

Coal operators and dealers complain that the methods of the Fuel Administration have been extravagant during the past two years, but in the same breath they admit that the national, regional and state administrators have been successful in their efforts to fill the bins of the consumers, and keep prices from reaching levels which would have meant hardship to the average householder.

It is expected that federal authorities will continue to control the production and distribution of fuel for some time, perhaps for some years, and that government operation of transportation lines will mean that every available route which gives any promise of economy in handling, will be developed to the fullest extent, and in this development any facility for cheap movement of coal, such as the New York barge canal, will be utilized to the utmost.

For many years the railroads of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia have been badly congested by coal trains. To be sure the revenue from coal handling has brought prosperity to such lines, but all other commodities, either for points in those states or for points outside, which are

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

WAR FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Of the Enormous Amount Spent Since Beginning of Hostilities Only 25 Per Cent Raised by Taxation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—Since the war opened in 1914, Great Britain has spent over \$8,600,000,000. This total includes ordinary peace-time expenditure for education, old-age pensions, upkeep of army and navy—of about \$200,000,000 a year. If, then, we deduct \$800,000,000 as the amount which would have been spent in the four years if there had been no war, we arrive at \$7,800,000,000 as the cost of the war. Of the total amount spent, 75 per cent has been raised by borrowing, and the remaining 25 per cent by taxation, and the British national debt has been increased from £710,000,000 in 1914 to £4,400,000,000 in 1918.

Confident as the British financier usually and justifiably is of his country's financial strength, there is small doubt that the most optimistic of his tribe would have utterly refused to believe five years ago in the possibility of his own or any other country raising even half that money without bringing itself to financial ruin. Yet so much do possibilities outrun the human view of probabilities that often, "when the thing that couldn't have occurred," criticism raises its head to say that it ought to have been done much better.

Home critics of British finance declare that more than 25 per cent of the expenditure should have been raised from taxation, as this would have had the effect of still further restricting luxuries, and of concentrating still more of the country's energy on the war. This may be true enough, but there is some force, even if not entirely logical, in the opposite view that 25 per cent is a larger proportion than any other European country has achieved, and that posterity may well be thankful to reap the blessings of freedom at only 25 per cent of the cost.

A further, and perhaps sounder, criticism of British finance is that it has allowed the issue of currency notes to develop from being a mere matter of providing currency for internal use into providing loans to the government. The total issue is now £300,000,000, and this is secured by gold as to about £27,000,000 and by government securities as to the balance. Evidently, therefore, to the extent of the government securities held, the currency note issue is a loan to the government. Where so much has been courageously done on severely correct lines it is a pity that this error should have been allowed to creep in. But the committee on currency problems show that they have their eye on this matter, and it may therefore be hoped that amendment will speedily follow.

Leaving criticism of methods, let us glance for a moment at the results attained. There is no doubt that, for the first 2½ years of the war (i.e., before the United States became a belligerent) the financial resources of Great Britain were the very prop and stay of the alliance. The stored-up riches of a century were thrown into the melting-pot for the saving of civilization. All the other allies looked to Great Britain for help in money, food and munitions. Far-away Russia required guns, blankets, boots and stores of all sorts. Great Britain had to provide them. So with Greece, Rumania and Serbia and all the British colonies. Even France at times had to depend largely on the same universal provider, who, of course, had to account the globe to procure what she could not deliver from her own stores. The result of these prodigious purchases in foreign countries was that the exchanges went heavily against Great Britain, and to rectify them she had to sell her vast holdings of foreign securities, chief among them being American railroad bonds and shares. The British holders of these securities, thus forced to part with them, had, of course, to be paid, and they were paid in war stocks and bonds. In this way indebtedness to foreign countries was exchanged for indebtedness to British subjects. This in itself was undoubtedly a cause of satisfaction, for one great object and achievement of British finance has been to keep the largest part of the nation's debt at home.

The method adopted for the raising of these vast sums was at first the same as that of all the other belligerent nations, viz., by the issue of periodical loans. The 3½ per cent war loan of 1914 was followed by the 4 per cent war loan of 1915 and the 5 per cent and 4 per cent war loans of 1917. These loans together realized about \$2,000,000,000. But the experience gained in these operations showed that the method was not entirely satisfactory. Subscriptions were financed largely by bankers' loans, and this meant the gathering together of artificial credits and the consequent inflation of prices: a result which was prejudicial to the nation not only as a consumer, but also as the purchaser of war material. Since that time, therefore, a scheme has been adopted of having a loan in constant issue. The theory of the procedure is that as the government constantly pays out large sums for the requirements of war, this money is constantly seeking investment, and as remittance abroad and other issues of securities are practically forbidden, it perforce had to be invested in the security offered by the government, to wit, national war bonds or treasury bills. Moreover, it is argued, this method pre-

vents the wide fluctuations in prices caused by previous methods, and automatically provides that what the government disburses returns to it practically intact, as provision for further disbursements.

The scheme reads almost like a fairy tale, but in the circumstances of government control of issues of securities and a tight blockade of export of credit, it is sound enough. At all events, during nearly two years of war the country has been saved the disturbing influence of a large loan, and has raised about £2,000,000,000 by these means.

How the vast debt is to be consolidated and managed is a problem for peace to settle. But that the interest payment is already well provided for in the existing budget is a satisfactory point for income taxpayers.

CANADIAN CAR'S PROFITS LARGE

Net Income of Concern in 1918 Reaches a New High Record—Outlook for Current Period

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL, Quebec.—The most noteworthy feature shown in the annual report of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, last, and which has just made its appearance, is the big jump in net profits to a new high record, which amounted to \$3,252,608, before deduction of undetermined war taxes, are equivalent to 43.3 per cent on the preferred stock, and after deduction of a regular rate of 7 per cent on that issue, would leave a balance equivalent to 54.8 per cent on the common stock.

The net profits compare with \$1,413,008 in 1917, and \$553,255 for 1916. The 1918 profits were carried forward to the surplus account, bringing the total accumulated surplus to \$6,092,671, as compared with \$2,840,063 in 1917, and \$1,427,054 in 1916. From this total there was charged off a 3½ per cent dividend on the preferred stock, paid a few months ago, on account of dividends in arrears.

During the year the company was able greatly to improve its working capital account, total current assets amounting to \$18,148,601, as compared with current liabilities of \$9,128,637. Thus net working capital amounts to \$9,019,964, as compared with about \$3,000,000 in the previous year.

Senator Curry, president of the company, said that the aggregate output of the combined companies for the fiscal year was approximately \$45,233,000, of which about 75 per cent was car and foundry business in regular lines and the remaining 25 per cent in munitions. Subsidiary companies had a prosperous year and contribute their share to the profits of the parent company. Senator Curry is hopeful that the output for 1919 will be as large as for 1918, despite the elimination of all munition work.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We are not inclined as yet to a bullish position on the market, although we see evidence of quiet accumulation of stocks.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: With as yet no market established for the staple commodities, with labor uneasy, the average business man is anything but cheerful. We believe, in a very few months, we shall look back upon this as an ideal period of accumulation.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: For the time being the oil and food securities appear to be the attractive issues for investment. These two classes of stocks have given the best account of themselves marketwise for the past two months while trend of security prices generally was downward.

Payment of the dividend on the Virginia Railway & Power Company preferred stock, due on Jan. 20, has been deferred to a later date.

The Great Shipbuilding Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 21.

The General Petroleum Company has declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices here Saturday ranged:

Open High Low Last

Jan. 27.68 28.32 27.68 27.60

Mar. 28.00 28.32 27.68 27.60

May 28.40 28.32 27.68 27.60

Spots 30.85, down 6 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

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Open High Low Last

Jan. 27.68 28.32 27.68 27.60

Mar. 28.00 28.32 27.68 27.60

May 28.40 28.32 27.68 27.60

Spots 30.85, down 6 points.

(Decrease.)

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	71 1/2	71 3/4	69	70 3/4
Am Can	48 1/2	48 3/4	48	48 1/2
Am Car & Ferry	90 1/2	90 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Am Loco	61	61	61	61
Am Smelters	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Sugar	114 1/2	114 3/4	113	113 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	101	101	101	101
Am Talc	60 1/2	60 3/4	60	60 1/2
Atchafalca	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Bald Loco	74 1/2	74 3/4	73 1/2	73 1/2
B & O	49 1/2	49 3/4	48	48 1/2
Both Steel B	81 1/2	81 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
B R T	24 1/2	24 3/4	24	24 1/2
Cen Leather	59 1/2	59 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2	56 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
C M & St P	40 1/2	40 3/4	40	40 1/2
C R I & P	25 1/2	25 3/4	25	25 1/2
C R I & P 7 1/2	79 1/2	79 3/4	79	79 1/2
Chino	33 1/2	33 3/4	33	33 1/2
Corn Prod	49 1/2	49 3/4	49	49 1/2
Cruible Steel	56 1/2	56 3/4	56	56 1/2
Cuba Cane	27 1/2	27 3/4	27	27 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	77 1/2	77 3/4	75	75 1/2
Erie	17 1/2	17 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Gen Motors	129	129	128	128
Goodrich	57 1/2	57 3/4	57	57 1/2
G North pfd	93 1/2	93 3/4	93	93 1/2
Inspiration	103 1/2	103 3/4	103	103 1/2
Int Mer Mar	107 1/2	107 3/4	107	107 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	32 3/4	32	32 1/2
Max Motor	28 1/2	28 3/4	28	28 1/2
Metals	15 1/2	15 3/4	15	15 1/2
Midvale	44 1/2	44 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Mo Pac cfs	24 1/2	24 3/4	24	24 1/2
N Y Central	74 1/2	74 3/4	74	74 1/2
No Pacific	92 1/2	92 3/4	92	92 1/2
Pan-Am Pfd	70 1/2	70 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Penn	45 1/2	45 3/4	45	45 1/2
Penn-Arrow	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Ray Cons	21 1/2	21 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Reading	81 1/2	81 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Rep I & St	74 1/2	74 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
So Pac	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
So Ry	28 1/2	28 3/4	28	28 1/2
Studebaker	81 1/2	81 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Texas Co	187 1/2	187 3/4	185 1/2	185 3/4
Union Pac	128 1/2	128 3/4	128	128 1/2
U S Rubber	77 1/2	77 3/4	76	76 1/2
U S Steel	92 1/2	92 3/4	92	92 1/2
Utah Copper	71 1/2	71 3/4	71	71 1/2
Western Union	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 3/4
Westinghouse	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 3/4
Willys	45 1/2	45 3/4	45	45 1/2
Total sales 222,700 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L 1 3 1/2	99.50	99.54	99.28	99.38
L 1 1st 4 1/2	92.90	92.94	92.80	92.89
L 1 2d 4 1/2	92.90	92.94	92.80	92.89
L 1 1st 4 1/2	96.42	96.52	96.42	96.52
L 1 2d 4 1/2	96.24	96.24	96.14	96.20
L 1 3d 4 1/2	96.24	96.24	96.14	96.16
L 1 4th 4 1/2	95.88	95.88	95.54	95.54

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
City of Paris 6 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
French Rep 5 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
U K 5 1/2 1919	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
U K 5 1/2 1921	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
U K 5 1/2 1937	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	101 1/2	101 3/4	101	101 1/2
A A Chem com	101	101	101	101
Am Zinc	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Arizona Com	12 1/2	12 3/4	12	12 1/2
Art G & S	105	105	105	105
Booth Fish	2 1/2	2 3/4	2	2 1/2
Boston Elev	70 1/2	70 3/4	70	70 1/2
Boston & Maine	31 1/2	31 3/4	31	31 1/2
Butte & Sup	71 1/2	71 3/4	71	71 1/2
Cal & Ariz	60 1/2	60 3/4	60	60 1/2
Cal & Hecla	43 1/2	43 3/4	43	43 1/2
Copper Range	41 1/2	41 3/4	41	41 1/2
Daily	5 1/2	5 3/4	5	5 1/2
East Butte	5 1/2	5 3/4	5	5 1/2
Fairbanks	5 1/2	5 3/4	5	5 1/2
Granby	79 1/2	79 3/4	79	79 1/2
Greene-Cannara	41 1/2	41 3/4	41	41 1/2
I Creek com	47 1/2	47 3/4	47	47 1/2
Isle Royale	25 1/2	25 3/4	25	25 1/2
Lake Copper	44 1/2	44 3/4	44	44 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	14 1/2	14 3/4	14	14 1/2
Mass Gas	24 1/2	24 3/4	24	24 1/2
May-Old Colony	2 1/2	2 3/4	2	2 1/2
Miami	24 1/2	24 3/4	24	24 1/2
Mohawk	33 1/2	33 3/4	33	33 1/2
N Y N H & H	10 1/2	10 3/4	10	10 1/2
North Butte	10 1/2	10 3/4	10	10 1/2
Old Dominion	34 1/2	34 3/4	34	34 1/2
Orencia	61	61	61	61
Pond Creek	34 1/2	34 3/4	34	34 1/2
Stewart	13 1/2	13 3/4	13	13 1/2
Swift & Co	124 1/2	124 3/4	124	124 1/2
United Fruit	162 1/2	162 3/4	162	162 1/2
United Shoe	44 1/2	44 3/4	44	44 1/2
U S Smelting	44	44	44	44
Utah Cons	8	8	8	8

(New York quotation.)

NEW YORK CURB

	Open	High	Low	Last
A B C Metal	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Aetna Explos	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Barnett O & G	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Boston & Mont	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Butte Fruit	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
California	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Canada Cop	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Cash Roy	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Ches & Ohio	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Cos Arizona	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Con Copper	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Corden & Co	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Emerson	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Federal Oil	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Glencoe	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Goldfield Cons	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Green Mountain	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Hecla Mining	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Hercules	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Houston Oil	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
How Sound	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Island Oil	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Jerome Verde	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Junco	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Kerr Lake	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Keystone	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Magna Copper	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Marine	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
McKin Dam	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Midwest Oil	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Midwest Refining	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Okla P & R	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Peapack	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Peapack Ref	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Sequoia Oil	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Standard Motor	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Submarine Boat	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Union Motors	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
U S Steel	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
U S Steam	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Victoria	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Wright Martin	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—Changes in figures of actual condition of the associated banks of New York City, as given in their weekly statement published Saturday, follow: Surplus \$68,610,270, decreased \$2,827,850, 4.1 per cent; reserve \$581,489

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD PROPOSED

New York Legislature Has Measure Providing for State Acquisition and Utilization of Undeveloped Water Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York State Conference of Mayors has caused to be introduced in the Legislature a hydro-electric power bill to create a commission modeled after the plan of the hydro-electric commission of the Province of Ontario, Canada. The sponsors for the measure are Senator Ross Graves of Buffalo and Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinnies of Chautauque County.

It provides for the creation of a non-salaried hydro-electric commission to consist of three members, appointed by the Governor from among the state officials. It is understood by some of the advocates of the bill that the Governor will appoint the Lieutenant-Governor, the state engineer and surveyor and the conservation commissioner. If this is done, the members will be Harry C. Walker, Lieutenant-Governor; Frank M. Williams, state engineer; and George D. Pratt, state conservation commissioner. It was first the intention of the conference of mayors to provide for a salaried commission, the chairman to receive \$6,000 a year and the other two members \$5,000 each. Governor Smith, however, was not in favor of a commission with salaries, and pointed out that the work ought to be done by the present state officials.

The commission is to act as an agency of the State in acquiring and utilizing the undeveloped water power of the State and all boundary waters available for power purposes, to develop and generate hydro-electric power therefrom, and to distribute, sell or lease it to municipalities, private companies or individuals for private use. It will, however, give preference to cities requiring power.

To carry out these purposes, the bill authorizes the commission to acquire by purchase or condemnation such lands, waters and other property as may be necessary. It provides also that any water rights owned by municipalities for power, domestic or sanitary purposes, cannot be taken by the commission without the consent of the city. The power of condemnation is limited to undeveloped water power. The commission could not condemn water power now owned by companies but may acquire property of that kind by purchase.

Under the proposed law, a city may apply to the commission for electric energy for the use of the city and its inhabitants for lighting, heating, power and other purposes.

The commission is authorized to create and designate electrical zones and to furnish to any municipality, corporation or person making application a statement of the price for horsepower at which the electrical current could be supplied.

Contracts may also be made by the commission with individuals and corporations within any municipality which has not entered into contract with the commission.

The price charged for current must be sufficient to cover the cost of producing and supplying it and for payment to the State of any capital furnished and other expenses incurred by the commission. That is, the hydro-electric business of the State must be self-sustaining. To pay the administrative expenses for the first year, an appropriation of \$150,000 is authorized.

WILD LAND REPORTED UNSUITED FOR FARMS

AUGUSTA, Maine.—A report of investigations and search for locations suited for settlement for purposes of husbandry in the so-called "wild land" in seven Maine counties ordered by the last Legislature has been made by Forrest H. Colby of Bangor, state land agent and forest commissioner. Commissioner Colby reported that the majority of the owners of this undeveloped land expressed a willingness to sell such of their lands as would be suitable for agricultural purposes at a reasonable price, but that the greater part of the "wild land" sections is not suitable for farming. The commissioner recommended the purchase of lands in the farming sections of Aroostook County, especially in the vicinity of New Sweden.

OPIMUM SMUGGLERS SENTENCED

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—Alfred Carmichael of Boston was sentenced to four years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and fined \$500 in the United States Court here for smuggling opium. Theodore Diechman, alias P. Duce, of Boston, convicted on a similar charge, was given a two years' sentence and fined \$500. Federal officers say that the two men have been responsible for bringing into this country many thousands of dollars worth of opium. Narcotics valued at \$5,000 were found in a box taken from Diechman on a train between Burlington and St. Albans, Vermont, last June and shortly afterward officers seized \$10,000 worth in Carmichael's apartments in Boston.

CHURCHES AND THE SOLDIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—For the purpose of considering especially the relation of the churches to the returning soldier, a conference will be held under the auspices of the Council of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock in Bates Hall, 312 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Topics and speakers are arranged as follows: "How Can the Church More Largely Fulfill Its

"Civic Duty?" by Lieut.-Gov. Channing H. Cox; "Present-Day Opportunities Before the Church as an Outgrowth of the World War and How They May Be Met," by the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; and "The Returned Soldier: An Asset or Liability in the Church's Solution of the Boy Problem," by Gilbert H. Roehrig, Community Wide Boys' Work secretary, Boston Y. M. C. A.

WAR GARDENERS ARE OVERLOOKED

Meeting Called by Massachusetts Agricultural Authorities Fails to Recognize Amateur Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Failure of the agricultural authorities of Massachusetts to recognize the kitchen and former war gardener in their program for a union meeting of farmers in this city in February is regarded by many food experts as surprising, especially in view of the report of the war garden committee of the Public Safety Committee that 230,000 small gardens in the State produced \$6,000,000 worth of food during the past season, and that federal food experts ascribe present low prices of root crops and beans to efforts of the amateur agriculturist.

The farmers' meeting will be held at the Massachusetts State House and will continue for four days, during which practically every phase of husbandry, including fruit, staple crops, dairy produce, poultry, swine, sheep and bees will be considered and discussed. The State Department of Agriculture, which has charge of the meeting, has included also an exhibit of boys and girls canning products, but otherwise the small gardener receives no consideration.

One entire forenoon will be devoted, according to the preliminary program, to market gardening and some prominence is to be given to the Boston Market Gardeners Association which has been a considerable factor in the vegetable situation in the eastern part of the State for many years.

This organization includes operators of greenhouses which produce the winter-crown vegetables. Two years ago the Boston market gardeners, backed by the State Board of Agriculture and the president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, went before the Legislature and asked for a special appropriation for the establishment of an experimental station near their greenhouses in order to deal with certain conditions which were interfering with their products. At the hearing it was pointed out that at a time when the resources of the State were heavily taxed for necessities, it was inconsistent to appropriate the public funds for the production of acknowledged luxuries.

The same market gardeners are said to have frowned upon the efforts of the small gardener, and when the prices of root crops and beans declined a few weeks ago to levels below those of a year ago, they declared that if another movement for planting back yards were to be started this spring they would be inclined to go out of business. Their attitude in this respect received the endorsement of Wilfrid Wheeler, state commissioner of agriculture, who said in his annual report recently that the small garden was a menace to the general farmer.

Members of the war garden committee of the Committee on Public Safety are considering calling a meeting at the same time as that of the professional farmers of the kitchen gardeners who made such a success last season of their little plots.

MISSOURI RIVER LAND RECLAMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—As the first step toward obtaining legislation to deepen the channel of the Missouri River and bring about the reclamation of Missouri River bottom lands, owners of property along the stream met here recently and organized. They will incorporate an association and solicit funds to get together the data on the situation to present to Congress. This is the first of the preliminary steps in a program aimed to have 3,000,000 acres of the richest farming land in the State. It is known that between St. Louis and Kansas City there are 600 sections of unused land, abandoned because of the possibility of overflows and current changes in the stream.

HAWAIIAN ADVERTISING FUND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The city and county of Honolulu has decided to resume its monthly contribution of \$250 to the Promotion Committee to aid in advertising the Hawaiian Islands on the mainland. At present plans are under way for a campaign to raise a fund of \$50,000 for coast-advertising purposes.

TEMPERANCE ACT VIOLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Detectives discovered two barrels of port wine hidden under five tons of coal in the cellar of Selkirk Rosenberg. A fine of \$500 and costs was imposed, when he appeared before the local magistrate charged with violation of the Ontario Temperance Act.

GIFT TO SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts.—The presentation of a set of chimneys to Smith College has been announced by President William A. Nelson. The chimneys will be installed in the tower of College Hall as a memorial to Miss Dorothea Carille of Columbus, Ohio, and are the gift of her parents.

SECRET OF LOWER COST OF LIVING

Pennsylvania Food Official Says Consumer Should Buy What He Needs and Not What He Desires—Control of Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"If the consumer would carefully discriminate between what he needs and what he desires, he would soon find a solution of the high cost of living problem," said J. S. Crutchfield of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Assistant Food Administrator of Pennsylvania, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Crutchfield was a delegate to the National League of Commission Merchants, which has held its annual meeting here.

"The consumer," said Mr. Crutchfield, "has always had and always will have the power to control prices of commodities, by the very simple method of refusing to buy goods which seem to be too high. The success of Herbert C. Hoover in controlling prices during the war period was due not so much to the few instances of price-fixing, but to persuading consumers to buy what they needed and not what they desired, and to quit demanding certain foodstuffs which they had been in the habit of obtaining easily."

"At the present time the wheat supply is the one bright spot in the food commodity situation in the United States, especially if the federal government charges off the loss to the war expense and allows bread prices to drop to a basis of supply and demand."

"The produce situation is favorable, and potatoes, beans, cabbage and root crops are abundant, and with the exception of potatoes, all are practically on a pre-war basis, so far as price is concerned. Potatoes are a trifle higher than last year, but not as excessive as two years ago, or before the United States entered the war."

But many foodstuffs, especially those of a hitherto popular variety, are very high, notably fruits, dairy products and meats, principally because of the world demand for such products.

"The people of the United States must learn to market on their own account, and in addition they must adjust their desires to their purses, and buy only what they need. The most effective weapon against profiteering is the boycott, and if the consumer would discriminate in favor of commodities within his means and therefore reasonable in price, he would soon find that the profiteer would throw up his hands. The merchant's greatest apprehension is that the people will quit buying his goods."

"The so-called law of supply and demand was never nullified, even in the most strenuous days of the war, and while the people will get the things they need at reasonable prices, they must expect to pay well for luxuries, and some goods which formerly were quite common have been transferred to the luxury class. Perhaps they will come back when the producers find that only by reducing prices can they create a demand for their goods."

"There is plenty of food in the United States at reasonable prices if the people of the country will only learn how and what to buy."

UNITED STATES BANKS EXPANDING

National City of New York Opens Three Branches in Cuba and Plans for Several Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The policy of the National City Bank to extend United States business and banking relations to South America, has been launched in the opening of branches in Santiago, Matanzas, and Sagua la Grande, Cuba, according to an announcement issued by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the bank. These branches are but the first of many which will follow in various Cuban cities, Mr. Vanderlip said. Two more branches of the National City Bank will be opened in Argentina shortly, which will make a total of 15 in Central and South America.

Mr. Vanderlip expressed his delight at the fact that the Associated Press had made arrangement with leading South American papers for an exchange of news, as he is sure that this system will result in a better understanding between Americans, such as is necessary to strengthen business relations with those countries. According to Mr. Vanderlip, the banking relationship between the United States and South America is increasing constantly, and the prospects for South America are most encouraging.

"The dollar exchange" which has been so successful in many foreign countries, including South America, is identified with the National City Bank. The foreign deposits of the bank are now greater than its entire deposits four years ago. That bankers in the United States are planning to handle the foreign trade in a broader way than ever before, is shown by this step of the National City Bank to unify foreign relations as closely as possible.

BIGGER ARKANSAS VALUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—Assessed valuation of property in Arkansas in 1918 was \$105,387,726, or nearly 25 per cent greater than that of 1917, according to the biennial report of the State Tax Commission. The increase was largely due, the report says, to the operation of a system of township assessments adopted by the 1917 Legislature, and of 1917, according to the biennial report of the State Tax Commission. The 1917 valuation was \$85,091,234, and that of 1918 \$555,378,860.

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GENERAL houseworker to assist in home few hours daily. Salary \$10.00 per week. Laundry work. 3018 Mt. Vernon, Mrs. Albert Brown, 549 Bedford Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NURSE for child. Must have experience and reference. Family going south, a few days. Detroit. G. H. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

GENERAL houseworker: small family, good home. Refs. Phone 5040 Mt. Vernon, Mrs. Joseph Lang, 111 Claremont Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BY HIGH GRADE SALESMAN and OFFICE MANAGER of ability, with 10 years' experience in automobile business; can furnish first-class reference. Address 4-46, Monitor Office, Boston.

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adopted by the 1917 Legislature, and of 1917, according to the biennial report of the State Tax Commission. The 1917 valuation was \$85,091,234, and that of 1918 \$555,378,860.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

AN EXILE

Alfred Gilbert in Bruges

Mention the name of Alfred Gilbert to an Englishman, acquainted with modern art, and he will say: "Oh, yes, the greatest British sculptor! Is he still in Bruges? I wonder what he thought of the war!"

There are some who maintain that the war passed him by; that being entirely interested in art, and in perfection of craftsmanship, it was a matter of indifference to Gilbert as to whether the Germans or the Belgians occupied Bruges. It is certain that in peace time, during his sojourn in Bruges, he took little interest in outward affairs, that is, in affairs national or international that happened beyond his vast, curtained studios. Before 1914 a few friends were able occasionally to obtain admittance, but since the German entered Bruges there has been silence. This was broken a few weeks after the relief of the city by a brief paragraph in the London papers, saying that Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R. A., was well.

To Bruges he went in 1900, a voluntary exile, after resigning his membership of the Royal Academy. One of the most moving scenes that have ever happened within the walls of Burlington House was the last of his series of lectures on sculpture, when he bade farewell to the students. He is an emotional man and he is eloquent, and many of the students must have wondered why this great sculptor and goldsmith, and most human of lecturers, should be so affected, and why in his prime he should be leaving his haunts, and going—nobody at that time knew whither he was going.

One thing is certain, that his troubles, which were chiefly financial, arose simply from his passion for art perfection. How can an artist deliver a commission if he can never make up his mind to finish it; if he can never escape from the idea that it can be done better; if, in the chilly dawn, he breaks what he has done on the previous day because it does not reach the ideal of perfection lurking in his mind. Only Henry James could have done justice to the art nature of such an artist as Alfred Gilbert.

Those who blame the art patrons of England for their indifference to Alfred Gilbert speak without a knowledge of the facts. It is impossible to help this elderly child of genius. Again and again efforts were made but he hugged his artistic softness and would not allow himself to be helped. Perhaps an exception is the gentleman in the north of England who gave him a free hand, and a noble fee to design the fireplace and accessories of a room in his house. That was some years ago. It would be interesting to have a report from this generous connoisseur as to the present condition of his room. What Alfred Gilbert did during the four and one-half years of war no one yet knows. A sculptor who visited him in 1912 describes with grief his way of destroying his work. At night he would part, lovingly, from some new thing, just done. "We will look at it again in the morning," Gilbert would say. In the morning the friend would enter the studio to find the plaster sketch in fragments.

Mrs. Macklin was one of the few who obtained admittance to the Gilbert house in Bruges before the war—"its living windows shrouded by impenetrable curtains, its green door obstinately closed." In "The Studio" she gave an account of her visit. "He will spend weeks perfecting some tiny goldsmith-sculptor ornament that is to have an unimportant place on a piece of work. Upstairs, in a kind of chapel, are five of the twelve saints for the Duke of Clarence monument. Days are spent on them."

We are told that he rarely leaves the house, that he sees no papers, that he knows practically nothing of what is going on in the world; we are told of his devotion to music, to Beethoven and Bach, of the music room with its piano, and organ lighted by three wax candles; of the vast studios linked by little steps. That was before 1914. We have yet to learn what this lonely man did during the war—four and a half years of isolation.

One thing is certain, Alfred Gilbert is not a business man. Probably he never made anything pay, for the simple reason that his passion for perfection leads him on and on to give more and more to a work, to keep adding to it until the estimate on the honorarium is exceeded, far exceeded, and the work is still unfinished. The memorial to the Duke of Clarence at Windsor, the most precious and most beautiful sculptor-goldsmith work of the Nineteenth Century is still incomplete. The little figures that ornament the onyx sarcophagus—St. George, St. Michael, Elizabeth of Hungary and others—are marvels of workmanship. Every detail of the St. George is so contrived as to be a working model of a suit of armor that could be worn. Somewhere in the archives at Windsor Castle rest the accounts relating to this wonderful monument, and the letters pertaining to it. They will make interesting reading some far distant day. Royalty recognized Gilbert's genius, but Royalty is not used to delays. Royalty was patient and long-suffering, but Royalty could do little against the unwavering pursuit of an impenetrable artist toward perfection.

But there are some works that have passed out of the sculptor's hands, that he allowed himself to regard as completed. In the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, in the rooms devoted to bronzes by world masters, there is a glass case of bronzes by Alfred Gilbert—the "Perseus Arming," "Icarus," "Victory," and others. They hold their place among the bronzes of antiquity. Had Gilbert done nothing else this group of works would give him an assured position among the masters.

There are many other masterpieces

by him scattered through England; there is the great statue of Queen Victoria at Winchester, a monumental work, regal and rhythmic, a reproach to the myriad of puny, insignificant statues scattered throughout the country; there is the Epergne for Queen Victoria; the Candelabrum for Chertsey, Bucks; the Chain of Office for the Mayor of Preston, and who, having seen it, can forget "The Gate of Life" exhibited some years ago at a Royal Academy exhibition. It made everything else in the sculpture room look commonplace. It charmed the wayfarer as well as the connoisseur. This was great art because it had a universal human appeal.

Unhappily one of his most important works, seen by thousands and thousands of people every day, has suffered the disaster that so often befalls public monuments. The traveler on a bus who lazily surveys the Shaftesbury Memorial Fountain, by Alfred Gilbert, in Piccadilly Circus, cannot be expected to know that he is looking upon a maimed and truncated affair. Even in its present state there have been travelers so delighted with the dolphins and other details that they have sacrificed a penny, sometimes a twopenny fare, and alighted, in order to examine the fountain more minutely. Some even have been so pleased that they have hunted up the literary records of this noble work, and have discovered the thought that went to its making, and the wealth of symbolism that is enshrined in it. The fountain is now regarded as a pleasant and profitable stand for hardy flower "girls" to display their blossoms, and as an example of the hopelessness of the present method of erecting public monuments. There is only one proper way with a sculptor—to say to him: "Here is the site, let your work harmonize with the surroundings. Go ahead! You have a free hand. We will not interfere with you." That is the ideal way, the right way.

Gilbert's Shaftesbury Memorial Fountain was controlled entirely in the wrong manner. It was designed for a park. Later the venue was changed for the circumscribed spot where it now stands, and it ceased to be a fountain. The water was in the way. Nothing is more beautiful than water spouting and dashing, splashing and spraying from a hundred jets, and this glory of water was apt, as Lord Shaftesbury was an ardent temperance advocate. But it was found, after the unveiling, that the flower girls got sprinkled, and the water trickled into the roadway. This was not the sculptor's fault; it was the fault of the committee who placed it on this islet of traffic, and demolished the low wall that surrounded it. It is said that the sculptor was so chagrined at the result of his efforts to produce something beautiful and worthy that, after it was erected, he angrily avoided Piccadilly Circus.

So, bit by bit, we learn that Alfred Gilbert has had his troubles, and it is not difficult to understand why an artist, supersensitive and consumed with the fire of perfection that eludes even while it devours, should bury himself in Bruges, producing in secret, toward an ideal, and saying of some beautiful thing that had aroused a gusto of praise from a fugitive companion—"It's nothing, nothing."—Q. R.

WRITERS' PORTRAITS SHOWN IN PARIS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

PARIS, France—The late autumn season was marked by a recrudescence of activity in all the most diverse branches of art, and more especially in the arts of painting and of sculpture; a vivifying wave of renewed interest in art seems to have swept over the flag-decked city of Paris, and each day witnesses the opening of some exhibition of particular interest.

The exhibition organized at the Tableau d'Art Gallery, rue des Pyramides, by the League of Women Exercising Liberal Professions, has been amongst the most successful. Mme. Paul Deschanel, honorary president of the league and wife of the president of the French Chamber, and Mme. Achille Matza, acting president, succeeded in getting together a hundred or more portraits of writers of the Nineteenth Century which have been lent, for the occasion, by well-known Paris collections. The Luxembourg Museum itself sent the famous portrait of George Rodenbach, by Lévy Durner, and also the portrait of Lamartine by Henrique Dupont. M. Louis Barthou, always an active patron of art, obligingly sent a portrait of Arthur Rimbaud, the poet, Verlaine's much-discussed friend, by Fantin Latour, whilst the portrait of Verlaine himself, signed Carrière, belonging to M. Léon Deltiel, is amongst the most striking works of the great artist. Two other works of Carrière figured in this interesting little exhibition—in which each exhibit had been carefully selected as much for its intrinsic artistic value as for its literary interest—the portrait of Roger Marx, the well-known art critic, and one of Alphonse Daudet.

Three works of Rodin were amongst the finest of the collection so harmoniously grouped at the Tableau d'Art—busts of Renan, Clemenceau, and Victor Hugo, and the unique genius of the great master is revealed in the way he has succeeded in expressing the very character of these three great models, personifying three different aspects of French thought.

It was curious to compare the two different portraits of George Sand: the one ardent, young, romantic, signed Carpentier, and lent by M. Joseph Reinach, the other representing a dignified rather heavy looking middle-aged lady, in a most unbecoming dress,

from the brush of no less a painter than Delacroix.

The two Dumas, father and son, were also represented, the former by Delveria, the latter by Victor Giraud. Most of the leading French writers of the last century figured in this exhibition: one recognized Catulle Mendès, Camille Lemonnier, Auguste Comte, Alfred Jarry, author of the much discussed *Ubu Roi*, Ed. de Goncourt, Alfred de Musset at the age of 30—which portrait, by Edouard Quesnet, was dis-



"George Whitefield," by R. Tait McKenzie

MCKENZIE'S STATUE OF GEORGE WHITEFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—On alumni day, 1919, the University of Pennsylvania is to unveil, on the Dormitory Triangle, not far from the statue of Franklin, a statue of the Rev. George Whitefield, the famous Methodist preacher of colonial times in whose tabernacle the university had its beginning in 1740. The figure has already been finished in the clay by the sculptor, Maj. R. Tait McKenzie. With one hand thrust forward, the other clasping a prayer book to his breast, and with a smile of elevating confidence on the lips, the whole figure is pervaded with a purposeful vigor that lifts it well out of the rank and file of usual memorial effigies.

Happily, it would seem, without any great supply of data upon which to found his likeness, Major McKenzie found his best inspiration in Whitefield's life and words. The sculptor's thought as he worked was, in his own words, "the dynamic force of the man. The figure and the countenance assumed to me from the start the personification of energy."

Speaking of his first impression of the preacher's persuasiveness, his afterward close friend, Benjamin Franklin, has written: "I happened soon afterward to attend one of his sermons, in the course of which I perceived he intended to finish with a collection, and I silently resolved he should get nothing from me. I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, three or four silver dollars and five pistoles in gold. As he proceeded I began to soften, and concluded to give the copper. Another stroke of his oratory made me ashamed of that, and determined me to give the silver; and he finished so admirably that I emptied my pocket into the collector's dish, gold and all."

While some people were devoting their benevolent energies to child-welfare, better speech, prohibition, art in the home, and community sings, an organization arose in Chicago that cried out, "Save our native landscapes, our dunes, our river beds, and wild flowers; that our children's children may behold primeval forests, among whose sturdy trees wild animals roamed and savages hunted."

In the spring of 1913 Jens Jensen, landscape gardener, invited a number of prominent Chicagoans to attend a luncheon and discuss a conservation policy to protect tracts of landscape of historical and scenic value. Among those present were Hamlin Garland, James MacVeagh, Dwight L. Perkins, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Miss Harriet Monroe. A campaign was planned to secure legislation in the several states to preserve parks and peculiar reservations of wild flowers, shrubs, and trees. This organization, the Friends of Our Native Landscape, is now active in trying to preserve streams with their adjoining bluffs and flood plains with their native trees and flowers; woodlands of all types; sand dunes in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; the flowers of the prairies; ravines and canyons with their rare trees and ferns; tamarack swamps of the North and cypress swamps of the South with their unique plant and animal life; rock outcroppings where geologists may study earth history; mounds with their mute testimony of extinct races; native monuments of historical interest that will tie the present and future generations to the past and serve as backgrounds and a sanctuary of the wild plants and animal life.

To make the movement more real to the people it was decided to hold an important exhibition in the Art Institute of pictures of landscapes in many

FRANK DUVEINECK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Some men are born to lead, and Frank Duveneck was one of them. Not that he was the sort to lead in the limelight. When special honors were awarded to him at the San Francisco Exposition, no doubt the public would have been puzzled to say who he was, recalling nothing he had ever done, not even his name. Even most of the artists did not know, though the few knew and had known for almost half a century, and the honors were awarded perhaps rather as a tribute to the influence he has been in American art than for his actual accomplishment. Indeed, it is probably because he became this strong influence that he gradually grew to be less known himself as an artist—less in 1915 than when he was beginning to work in the eighteen-seventies.

For the extraordinary thing about Duveneck is that, fine artist as he was, his interest almost from the first seemed greater in the development of others than in his own. It is the more extraordinary because he started out with a success that does not often reward the beginner. Of him, if of anyone, it can be said that he leapt into fame. As a mere boy, in Covington, he showed signs of talent, and at once an opportunity for its exercise was found for him. He was still a youth when he managed to get to Munich to study there, and this in days before scholarships had made Europe and its schools easy, not merely for the promising genius, but for any American youth of moderate ability and plenty of push.

Munich was then the headquarters of all that thought itself most advanced and independent in modern art. Leibl and Dietz the accepted masters of the moment. Duveneck arrived unknown, he studied under Dietz, he had somehow to pay his way as he studied, but scarcely had his first studies been seen when he was hailed as the new Rembrandt who, in all probability, would leave the original Rembrandt far behind. Without doubt his early paintings—the much praised "Whistling Boy," the portraits—were remarkable. It is true they showed plainly the influence of the different Old Masters who successively appealed to him, all the more because, in some of these, he adhered even to the old costume or the familiar pose. Rembrandt, Hals, Velásquez, Rubens, we say as we look. But, all the same, they were remarkable performances and they revealed a command of technique which is unusual in the student or, for that matter, in the modern painter. If Duveneck was acclaimed as the new genius, the new Rembrandt, there was every reason for it.

It was probably the result of the immediate reputation his work made for him that he had not ceased to be the student when students, Americans especially, insisted on making him their master. Duveneck had no money, most likely his paintings paid him chiefly in fame. He began to teach that he might continue to paint. But it turned out that his talent for teaching was equal to his talent for painting, and his pleasure in it greater. And not only could he teach, he had the power of inspiring a rare devotion in his students, who became practically his disciples. When he left Munich they left with him; when he went to Italy they went with him; they grouped themselves about him, so ardent a following that in Florence, in Venice, everybody got to calling them "the Duveneck Boys," though Duveneck was not so much more than a boy himself. They passed into a legend of the place, they figured in fiction, they became better known really than Duveneck, who repaid their devotion with his, painting little in those days except the amazing studies he made for their benefit and undying admiration.

But by degrees "the Duveneck Boys" had to start on their own careers. They scattered here and there, many getting back to America—Alexander, Twachtman, DeCamp, Bacher, Grover, Rolshoven of the number—making names for themselves and helping in that movement of the seventies and eighties which we look back to now as the revival of art in America. Duveneck, the master, was for the time virtually overshadowed—one of the few masters seemingly content to be superseded by his students, perhaps because he realized how much better he would be remembered in the end.

The truth is that, though Duveneck did little painting in the years when his "Boys" monopolized so much of his time and energy, and though the pictures he painted later on hardly equaled the earliest, still these earliest could insure him in years to come a high rank among American artists, even if, as an influence on American art, he was not sure always to live. Technically, they are masterpieces. Where Duveneck as a painter failed was in composition, and the chances are nobody understood this better than himself. When his most admiring critics think or speak of his paintings, it is of the portraits or the single figures, placed on the canvas with an unerring eye for space and balance, of form and planes and modeling, put in with an astounding facility of handling. But when it came to grouping figures and accessories it was another matter. One has only to recall the "Turkish Page," one of the best known of his pictures, to realize how far short it falls of the "Whistling Boy," or the "Young Man with Ruff," that took Munich by storm.

But Duveneck's art did not end with his painting. In his Venice days, when his pictures were few and he is best remembered by the friends who knew him then as large, bland, and smiling, indolently lounging in his red velvet café corner with, apparently, no more strenuous occupation in life, he was really working tremendously hard making the etchings that would establish his reputation as a great artist had he never touched a brush. Duveneck was masterly as an etcher no less than as a painter. He defied the first great axiom laid down by Whistler, and his plates were large. But this did not mean that they were over-elaborated, overcrowded with the mistaken minuteness of detail of the kind of large plate which to Whistler was anathema. Duveneck had the right feeling for line and his etchings are almost as fine as Whistler's, if in so entirely different a manner that it is impossible to understand why, for one second, they were thought to be Whistler's by Seymour Haden and Legros, when they were taken by a friend of Duveneck's to London and sent to the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers for exhibition.

The mistake added a memorable chapter to the Gentle Art of Making Enemies, even if Duveneck was not inclined to bother about it. One suspects him of having been, except in his art, as indolent as he looked, so seldom did he make the etching to come, or keep himself before the public. This was a case in which some explanation would not have been superfluous, and, as it happened, the only time, so far as I know, when Duveneck figured prominently in the press. But he was not responsible for the prominence. It was Whistler who protested, and Whistler objected, not to the quality of the plates, but to their being used as an excuse for an underhand attack upon him just at the period when it was most the fashion to attack and condemn him.

The plates are actually among the most distinguished ever done by an American etcher. The subjects are the same as Whistler's—the Riva, the Rialto, the fishing-boats, the canals, the lagoon—but that is only because these have always been the subjects for all artists in Venice, as they must always be as long as Venice is the Venice we know. Duveneck looked at it in his own way and recorded what he saw with his own lines, and showed himself on copper the master of composition he never was on canvas. The series, when exhibited, would have made his name had he never been heard of before. There is not much doubt that, when exhibited again, in the San Francisco Exposition, the etchings rather than the paintings were the final arguments with the jury to allow a "grand medal of honor" to be created that it might be bestowed upon him.

One is more inclined to believe that even in his art Duveneck's indolence stood in his light because he was evidently qualified to triumph in its every branch, like the Old Masters whom he resembled in so many ways. He was the accomplished artist not solely in his paintings and his prints, but in his sculpture. Nothing could be more solemn and dignified than the memorial he designed for his wife. In the Salon one was deeply impressed by its simplicity and repose in the midst of so much that was restless and sensational. Even in this work, however, he was not altogether free from the influence of the Old Masters. There is in it a suggestion at least of the beautiful, serene old monuments in the churches of Florence and Venice. But he could defer to the noblest models and not sacrifice his personality entirely.

To remember this memorial, and the Venetian plates, and the early paintings, is inevitably to regret the merging of Duveneck, the sculptor, painter, etcher, in Duveneck, the teacher. The fact that his wife was rich and that after her passing he was independent as far as worldly means are concerned, must also be regretted. The primary incentive to work was gone and he could indulge in the pleasure it was to him of showing the way to others.

In his last years he lived in Cincinnati. He had his students there as in Munich, Florence, and Venice, and he had lost nothing of his power to inspire them. But he kept himself so well out of the public gaze that he was never known generally to students as Chase was, for instance, and his influence therefore was neither so great nor so widespread. It is no exaggeration to say that during these years he was as forgotten, except by artists, as if he were an artist of the past. Then came the San Francisco Exposition and his resurrection. A special exhibition was devoted to him and, for the first time, there was the chance to see his life's work collected together. Since then a book about him has been written and many articles about his work, and now that that work is over, his name is again familiar not only to artists but to a larger public. This is as it should be. But even if it were not so, time would have revived his memory and given him the place that is his as one of the most distinguished of American artists and, even now, one of the finest influences for good in the history of American art.

FINE ARTS

Bourgeois Galleries
668 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

EXHIBITION OF American Sculptures

From January 11th to
February 4th inclusive

NAVAL RELICS AND PAINTINGS IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The Sea Power Exhibition at the Grosvenor Galleries has had certainly the charm of variety. This remarkable collection of objects, all of which have some measure of historical interest—relics worthy of permanent preservation as mementoes of many stirring episodes in the war—provides a pictorial commentary, compiled by a number of distinguished artists, on the silent activities of the navy during four strenuous years. The relics, naturally, cannot be discussed from any artistic standpoint; their destination is the museum, not the art gallery, and their appeal is not to the aesthetic sense, but to the popular craving for the "real thing." They make, really, a rather odd gathering of incoherently assorted things, but each one is a reminder of some happening which deserves to be recorded in the history of the war, and each one has some power to stir the imagination.

The pictures and drawings, on the other hand, do appeal in the strongest possible way to the aesthetic emotion, because they visualize effectively facts and occurrences which have a vital interest for all sorts of people, and put into pictorial form the war events about which so much, or so little, has been read. These paintings, indeed, show not only the more obvious doings of the navy, but some of its secrets as well, and show them in a way that is artistically satisfying. The official artists are all men of marked capacity, and their productions are as acceptable for their technical merit as their subject matter.

The artist who makes the most conspicuous success is Sir John Lavery. The series of canvases by which he is represented—the series which, with the most commendable public spirit, he has presented to the Imperial War Museum—is notable for its sustained excellence of accomplishment, and includes some of the best open-air studies he has ever painted. There is an admirably fresh directness of statement in them all, and in many there is a singular charm of atmospheric quality. The snowy landscapes, "Long Hope, 1917," and "Scapa Flow, 1916," are particularly notable, and the night scene, "Arrival of the German Delegates, H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 15, 1918," is rarely impressive and dramatically suggestive. He has added to the series a few portraits of naval men, which show more than his ordinary grasp of character and vigor of handling.

Mr. Philip Connard is not so markedly happy in his treatment of war subjects; his pictures are luminous and vivacious and not lacking in character, but he has fallen too often into a convention which makes his paintings of the sea a little empty and unconvincing. Mr. McEvoy, too, has lost some of his power of presentment and some of his technical effectiveness, and, as a consequence, the portraits he shows look rather tentative and wanting in conviction. Mr. Glyn Philpot's portraits of Lord Jellicoe, Sir Reginald Twiss, Sir Roger Keyes, and Sir Doveton Sturdee, are interesting character studies painted with freedom and masculine decision, but they are not the best he can do. However, these three artists, even if they have fallen short, have certainly produced work which is a great advance on the type of picture which in past years was considered good enough for official purposes—they are decidedly not commonplace.

Neither is Mr. Charles Pears, who has painted a series of naval subjects in a decorative manner that is curiously attractive. He has a pleasant color sense which has served him well in many unexpected ways, and which has enabled him to get persuasive results from material that he must have found rather difficult to deal with. His formal, precise mode of statement, his rather gay color, and his carefully detailed drawing give individuality to his paintings, and make them something of a contrast to the more robust canvases by the other contributors to the exhibition. But this contrast of styles will not be welcome when all these canvases are assembled in the Imperial War Museum. When that institution comes into being the naval section will evidently be by no means the least important part of it.

GILBERT STUART SALE
NEW YORK, New York—A portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart was sold for \$21,000 at public auction here last week to a firm of art dealers. It was from the collection of Thomas B. Clarke, which comprised 50 pictures and brought a total of \$78,035. The Washington portrait three years ago was sold for \$3500.

FINE ARTS

Jan V. Chelminski's
Latest Portraits of
PERSHING, FOCH,
JOFFRE and HAIG, etc.

on Exhibition at the
Kleinberger Galleries
725 Fifth Avenue, New York

DANIEL GALLERY
HARTLEY
EXHIBITION

2 West 47th St.
NEW YORK CITY

THE HOME FORUM



Warsaw

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown & Dawson

Poland's Gay Capital

Outside Warsaw and its immediate vicinity there is little in Russian Poland to interest the tourist. The country is generally level and monotonous, with wide expanses of sand, heath, and forest, and it is only toward the north and east that the ground may be said to be heavily timbered. Dense forests stretch down from the Russian, anciently Polish, Province of Grodno, and now form the last retreat in Europe of the Bison Europeans, the survivor of the Au-rochs (Bos primigenius), which is supposed to have been the original stock of our horned cattle. . . . Interspersed among these barren or wooded tracts are areas containing some of

the finest corn-bearing soil in Europe, supplying from time immemorial vast quantities of superior grain for shipment from ports in the Baltic. It is produced on the larger estates of two hundred to fifteen hundred acres, belonging to more than eight thousand proprietors. The peasantry, who hold more than two hundred and forty thousand farms—seldom exceeding forty acres—contribute next to nothing toward exportation, their mode of agriculture being almost as rude as that of the Russian peasantry. . . . Founded in the Twelfth Century, and during the Piast period, the seat of the appanaged dukes of Masovia, Warszawa replaced Cracow as the residence of the Polish kings and therefore as the capital of Poland. . . . The left bank of the Vistula, on which Warsaw is chiefly built, is high, and the pretty, gay, and animated city, with its stately lines of streets, wide squares, and spacious gardens, is picturesquely disposed along the brow of the cliff and on the plain above. Across the broad, sandy bed of the stream, here "shallow, ever-changing, and divided as Poland itself," and which is on its way from the Carpathians to the Baltic, is the Prague suburb. . . . A vast panorama spreads out in every direction. . . . Opposite is the Zamek, or castle, built by the dukes of Masovia, and enlarged and restored by several of the Polish kings, from Sigismund III to Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski. Its pictures and objects are now at St. Petersburg, and Moscow, and the old royal apartments are occupied by the Governor-General. . . . Thomas Mitchell.

Symonds and Italian Peasant Songs

"This year 1882 is firmly fixed in my memory because at Alderminster I made the acquaintance of John Addington Symonds. The train from London was late and I had only just time to dress and hurry down to dinner. There were several country neighbors in addition to the guests staying in the house, but I was so busy talking to Mr. Burr that I paid small attention to the people at the other end of the table. After dinner Symonds were demanded and rather unwillingly I went to fetch my guitar, for it is uphill work to sing Tuscan folk songs to an audience which does not understand a word you are saying. My guitar seemed to get flatter and flatter. Janet Ross writes in her reminiscences, "The Fourth Generation," "and my singing more British as I looked at the unresponsive faces, when a voice behind me exclaimed, 'Bene! Brava!' I turned round and Mrs. Burr introduced Mr. Symonds. Love of Italy and of Italian peasant songs was the first bond between us, which soon grew on my side to the keenest admiration. . . . Few Italians knew the literature of their country as he did. No obscure poet or old chronicle could be mentioned (sometimes with a malicious hope of puzzling him) that he did not know all about. Of his classical knowledge I am not competent to speak, but his daughter once told me of the arrival of Jowett, the Master of Balliol, at Davos, with two bags, one big, the other small. The big one contained the Master's translations of Plato, over which long evenings were spent in grave discussions about obscure passages, of some of which Jowett accepted his former pupil's reading. Symonds' brilliant conversation and great charm of manner are impossible to describe; his talk was like fireworks, swift and dazzling, and he had a wonderful gift of sympathy—even with the feds and follies of others. No struggling young writer ever appealed to him in vain, both his brains and his purse were at his service. . . . While at Alderminster Symonds said I ought to publish some of the

Italian popular songs. I told him that though I had a very good ear, and could pick up a tune easily, I knew nothing about music, not even the names of the notes on the guitar, but I promised to try. So later, with some difficulty, I picked out the songs on the piano and sent them to Symonds. There were many mistakes in what, to her amusement, I called crosses and b's (sharps and flats), which she corrected. When the small collections of Canzone and Rispetti were published I sent them to Symonds, telling him his favorite Rispetti, 'The Swallow,' was not hard to put into English. An old man who went about the country selling boot and stay laces used to sing it, and said he had learned it from his grandmother. Symonds offered to translate the words, and I sent them to Davos. Here are his admirable English versions of the Rispetti: . . .

"Am Hof, Davos Platz, Switzerland.
"O swallow, swallow, with the sea
beneath thee,
How fair thy feathers shine, how
free they hover,
Give me one feather from thy wings,
I prithee;
Fain would I write a letter to my
lover,
And when I've written it and made
it charming,
I'll give thee back thy feather,
swallow darling;
And when I've written it and gilt
it over,
I'll give thee back thy feather, sweet
sea-rover. . . .

"Dear Mrs. Ross:
"The above are translations of the two Rispetti you sent me. . . . But if I could only hear you sing, I could make the English words far more impassioned and far simpler. Alas, alas! And here let me say that it is truly a great pleasure to me to turn these things into English. If I can at all do to your liking, please send me as many as you want, you will find me ready; for nothing touches me so deeply as these Tuscan Volkslieder, and the memory of their music; a memory with which, I need not say, you are indissolubly connected. . . . If I could have heard the printed music you sent me last March, should I not have written to you about it? Should I not? But who could make me hear it but yourself? You sent me a dish of Tantalus—for which indeed I thank you—but which I most yearningly must put by. I keep and treasure it till someone comes. What will a piano do? There is only a piano here. And no voice, and no Italian. . . . J. A. Symonds."

Our Forefathers

(January 13, 1864)

High memories with power
Shine through the wintry North
On every peak's white tower,
On Kattegat so swarth.
All is so still and spacious,
The Northern Lights flow free,
Creating bright and gracious
A day of memory.
Each deed the North defending,
Each thought for greater might,
A star-like word is sending
Down through the frosty night!
To hope they call and boldness,
And call with double cheer
To him, defying coldness,
On guard the Elder near.
No anxious shadows clouding,
No languid, lukewarm mist
Our heaven of memories shrouding.
This eve of battle-tryst!
May, as of yore, while ringing
The bells unseen loud swelled,
Come leaders victory bringing,
Whom th' army ne'er beheld.
—Björnsterne Björnson (tr. from the
Norwegian in the original meters
by Prof. A. H. Palmer).

Dickens and Captain Marryat

John Forster tells us that Captain Marryat was "among the first in Dickens' liking," and the records of their friendship, scant as they are, show that the two men were upon intimate terms. We may therefore assume that Dickens was acquainted with Marryat's stories, as, indeed, what man or boy of the period was not? Marryat was in the straight line of literary descent from Smollett and Fielding, who, as we know from Dickens' autobiographical admissions, were the first authors to exercise a spell upon him; and, without troubling to seek direct evidence, which I doubt not is available, I could confidently upon the fact that Dickens had read and enjoyed "Peter Simple," "Midshipman Easy," "Jacob Faithful," and all those other breezy books which have given Captain Marryat first place in the youthful affections of generation after generation. But why do I mention this? Because, happening more rarely to have a spare hour or two, I followed Charles Lamb's example and took down an old book, and, once more yielding myself to an enchanter of my boyhood, glanced through the pages of "Jacob Faithful." And suddenly I began making discoveries, very small in their way, and perhaps signifying nothing conclusive, yet to Dickensians surely not without interest.

I do not like to think how many years have passed since I first read "Jacob Faithful"; at all events, I had forgotten the main lines of the plot. But my memory was soon revived, and I recalled that the story was of a boy of the humblest origin, brought up by hand, aspiring to be a gentleman, displaying an obstinate love of independence, succeeding to an unexpected fortune, and eventually marrying the woman whom he had loved at first sight when she was a little girl. The first thought that flashed into my mind was that, apart from minor details, all this strongly suggested the story of Pip, in "Great Expectations." Marryat published his River Thames romance in 1834; "Great Expectations" was written in 1841; plenty of time for the seeds to germinate in another mind, and for that mind even to be unconscious of their origin. Jacob and Pip are, in fact, close relations, if not brethren. They have the same animating ideas; their experiences are of the same class; and the moral of each one's career is the same.

Jacob's father, ever . . . ruminating, and with a homely philosophy of his own, is also of a familiar type to us Dickensians. "I can't read nor write, Jacob," he said; "I wish I could; but, look, boy, I mean this mark for three quarters of a bushel," and he made a mark something like the letter A. Another tiny seed—Joe Gargery! . . . One of the most rollicking chapters in "Great Expectations" deals with Pip's troubles when he put on his new suit. Jacob Faithful goes through the same agonies—"A new suit of clothes is generally an object of ambition, but with me it was far otherwise. Encumbered with my naval apparel, I experienced at once feelings of restraint and sorrow. . . . I fancied myself a man, but was very much embarrassed with my manhood. . . . But the coincidences and suggestions scattered throughout the book are by no means confined to "Great Expectations." I noted a few sentences and a few facts which might have been stored in Dickens' mind and were reproduced in "Oliver Twist." . . . The references to the pitiable lot of "a destitute orphan" are numerous; the sardonic criticism of charity's methods of labeling her victims (a favorite theme with Dickens)

originates with Marryat (vide Chap. III). And it is just worth noting that the chief fare at Jacob's school is "brimstone and treacle"—which strikes another chord of memory. . . . And now we come to another curious parallel. One of the principal characters in the story is Tom Beazley. I should not liken him to Silas Wegg because he had a wooden leg—in fact, he had two—for that would be nonsensical; but this wooden-legged man had a peculiarity so striking that it cannot be passed over. It was for dropping into poetry at every opportunity, and, what is more, "often altering the words to suit the occasions." "His memory was retentive and his stock of songs incredible," wrote Marryat. . . .

There are a Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull in the story. Turnbull is a bluff, hearty man, an old whaler, who simply requires comfort in his home, and his room is furnished accordingly. But Mrs. Turnbull, like Mrs. Boffin, is a high-flier after fashion; so her room is adorned with "all those spider-like French things" which delight her heart. They have two designing friends also, who are not far removed from the Lammie tribe, although they happen to be French. . . .

As if all this were not enough, we have a fire accident, and Jacob be- comes a Mr. Turnbull much as Sam Weller behaved to Mr. Pickwick; and later on we have a theatrical picnic in which one Thespian displays something of the oracular severity of Mr. Wopsle. We are next reminded of the fate of upstarts of the Veneering class, and the desertions of them by the friends they had entertained, when disaster comes upon the fashionable Mrs. Turnbull and "everybody expected it"—all the snobs and toadies at once flying from the scene. But I must stop. I do not wish to overstate the case or I could go on citing small incidents and quoting casual sentences until I laid myself open to the charge of proving too much. The separated incidents prove nothing; the cumulative effect of a score cannot be disputed. But all that I want to show is that here is a famous book, written by one of Dickens' closest friends, and undoubtedly known to him; that he probably absorbed a number of its ideas; that at various times and in various ways he utilized them and developed them, though quite forgetful of their origin. Such things continually happen—the seed falls on receptive soil, and it shoots up unexpectedly long after. On the other hand, my theory may be quite wrong. In that case, we simply divert ourselves with a series of curious similarities. But whether I am correct or not, and whatever may be the explanation, I think readers of these rough notes will not be ungrateful that I have once more directed their attention to a favorite old book which will give them, as it has given me, a spare afternoon's recreation. J. Cumming Walters in The Dickensian.

Morning in the Sierras

"Looks like more snow!"
At the sound of his master's voice a shepherd dog raised his head inquiringly, and followed the gaze of the speaker as he studied the leaden sky and the crests of snow-clad ridges and mountains. This habit of voicing thought develops in those who spend long periods in solitude, and James Blake—once a farmer boy in Hingham, and now a California gold miner and prospector—has no exception to the rule.

"We are surely going to have another snowstorm, old dog," continued Blake, as he plunged his head into a basin of ice-cold water, dipped from a mountain brook which brawled noisily a few rods away. "Let 'er snow, eh, Dog? We were here first, wasn't it? It won't snow in the tunnel, will it, old fellow?" And he laughingly slapped the dog with the towel, and shoved him into a snowbank as he leaped toward him.

"Are you hungry, Dog? Ready for breakfast, eh?"
Thus appealed to, the big shepherd emitted a yelp of entreaty which echoed and reechoed from hill to rock until the rarified air resounded with a howling chorus. An encircling pack of wolves could not have raised a louder or more menacing din. Blake laughed and cuffed his canine friend, and then turned to his cabin, pausing to survey the valley which spread out two thousand feet below him.

At that moment the rising sun flamed through a rift in the clouds. Broad splashes of light flashed on the white peaks of the west, and a stray shaft burned through the mist into the valley. The winding river and the pine-girl lake turned into gleaming silver. The trees, with their burdens of snow, glittered like diamonds. To the south the blue-black shadow of Bear Peak wrapped all below in gloom.

But the brightness was transient. A gray curtain was slowly drawn over the distant range to the west—an advancing mantle of swirling snow. The light faded from the valley, and died on the beetling heights. As Blake watched, the gray fingers of the clouds blurred the farther rim of the valley, and the pines above his head soured in the first breath of the nearing storm. A few large flakes fluttered softly down.

"Let's get breakfast, Dog," he said as he entered the cabin. "I told you it was going to snow."—From "John Burt," by Frederick Upham Adams.

Of Whittier

His songs touched the hearts of his people. It was the generation that listened in childhood to the Voices of Freedom that fulfilled their prophecies.—Stedman.

"Hate No One"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is one particular lesson which the world needs to learn, perhaps more than any other, it is that hatred and resentment cannot be indulged by anyone but that the penalty thereof shall have to be paid. Mankind, for a very obvious reason, has been most lenient with itself on this score, and in some instances of spiritual ignorance, hatred has been looked upon and even recommended as if there were actually something of good in it. However, "Ignorance of the law excuses no one." Mrs. Eddy has much to say on the subject of hatred that is pointedly interesting. On page 12 of "Miscellaneous Writings" we read: "Hate no one; for hatred is a plague-spot that spreads its virus and kills at last. If indulged, it masters us; brings suffering upon suffering to its possessor, throughout time and beyond the grave."

Severe warnings against hatred seem necessary to awaken humanity to find the way out of it. That there is a way out, however, a sure way, the way of divine Principle, Christian Science has come to show. Hatred is always an expression of carnal, unreal, mortal mind—nothing more. In its unreality lies the avenue of mankind's escape from the belief in it. Only so long as hatred is believed in as a reality, and indulged, will men suffer from its effects, and to know this, with the assurance that Christian Science gives, puts a man on his feet and enables him to help himself and others out of the falsity of this and other unreal beliefs.

Now the principal concomitant of hatred is fear. Hatred and fear have been close associates ever since mankind claimed to have a history. One has but to remember the story of Cain, overcome first by hate and then by fear, to see how true this is. Of course it is easy to see why hatred and fear should be more or less dependent upon each other. Does not, for instance, John, the beloved disciple, tell us that "perfect love casteth out fear"? Then if love casts out fear would it not be logical to assume that it is the opposite of love, or hatred, that brings fear into our experience? Was not the perfect Love made manifest by Christ Jesus the basis of his fearlessness? Do we not follow Cain's example, and succumb to fear because we have first allowed the more agreeable and subtle mesmerism of hatred and resentment to master us? We are accustomed to resist fear more or less, but anger is even yet classified by many as a possible necessity to righteousness. Thus hatred or anger may easily appeal to us without our awakening to their true nature.

Disease, as everybody has heard stated by now, is primarily mental. It must be in thought before it can become a subjective experience in the body. Hence certain mental states, as anyone can see, are peculiarly inviting or repelling to disease. Thoughts of "perfect love," that is, of God, as already indicated, by casting out fear, repel disease, while fear itself invites it. Almost every physician has been forced to admit at one time or another that fear will prepare a so-called mental "soil" for disease and now even the world at large is learning the lesson that fear is the foundation upon which disease builds its house of plagues. "Disease," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 493 of Science and Health, "is an experience of so-called mortal mind. It is fear made manifest in the body." Also, on page 368, she says: "When fear disappears, the foundation of disease is gone."

It is plainly evident, then, that anything that will increase humanity's tendency to hate and to fear is detrimental to health and morals. "Lurking error," says Mrs. Eddy on page 419 of Science and Health, "lust, envy, revenge, malice, or hate will perpetuate or even create the belief in disease." Hence the more people indulge in hatred the more they are liable to succumb to fear and disease. May we not find herein an explanation of a well-known fact, namely, that great wars are generally accompanied and followed by epidemics or waves of disease? Why? Because hatred has been stirred to its very depths of maliciousness. But, it may be asked, how does it happen that these epidemics often occur remote from the scenes of conflict? Because humanity, in so far as it believes in mortal or carnal mind, in hating or in being hated, in fearing or in being feared, is upon one and the same mental plane. If there is one lesson, therefore, which the great conflict should teach, through its exposure of hatred and revenge on a most stupendous scale, it is that it proves the absolute necessity that humanity's sense of hatred and resentment must be overcome if the world is to be saved. For many reasons the war has been deplored,—for the loss of treasure and of human life,—has it ever been sufficiently deplored because it has given the world such a large measure of hatred to overcome?

"The Bible," says Mrs. Eddy, "contains the recipe for all healings." (Science and Health, p. 408.) The recipe the Bible contains for healing hatred and fear, sin and disease, is first, last and always a spiritual one. No one would try to overcome either hatred or fear with a drug, neither can these errors be vanquished by means of human will. The one thing that will give us the victory is the Golden Rule, scientifically understood and obeyed. The Golden Rule is a demand of Christian Science and this demand is scientific, but hatred and fear are errors of mortal material sense. So the overcoming of hatred and fear is simply the destruction in Science of error by Truth. If we see man as God's own image

and likeness, including all right ideas, and not as a sinful mortal we shall find nothing to hate. Hatred being an error of corporeal sense, that is, of the flesh, it is never found in Truth, nor in God's reflection, the spiritual man. Christian Science enables us to distinguish between the immortal and real man, always found in God's image and likeness, and the human sense of man which is always more or less erroneous. God's man cannot hate, for he is forever at-one with infinite Love, in which there is no sense of hatred.

The Trees of Flanders

Not still and motionless, not seeming built
Deep down into the soil, stand here
our trees. . . .
Not still and motionless . . . ! In truth
they move.
Move—when it dawns; move—when
the evening falls;
Move—in the thickest darkness of our
nights;
Move—through the changing seasons
of the year.
All of them move—away from the sea-
shore,
Lining the footways, sand-paths, and
highroads;
On they come marching, a long double
row,
Bowing their heads. . . .
And always going East: . . .

Yea, even as pilgrims singing plaintively,
Murmuring with nasal voices litanies,
They never are silent as they march
along: . . .

And—even as pilgrim fathers that in
May
March, company by company, on their
path.
In their hands carrying little paper
flags—
So in the days of spring and summer
they
Hold up for palms their branches
fresh and green . . .
In autumn they resemble gallant
knights
Who, clad in flowing cloaks of gold
and red,
Go hunting in the woods. Rubies of
fire.
Red leaves flame in their brown and
yellow tops;
Out of their rustling tresses broadly
massed
They shake gold drops, and magically
spread
A Turkish carpet o'er the naked
ways. . . .
—Pol de Mont (from "Contemporary
Flemish Poetry," selected and tr.
by Jethro Bithehl).

Seasoned Timber

Knowledge and timber should not
be much used till they are seasoned.—
Holmes.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1919

EDITORIALS

Firm Companionship

THE first public appearance of the new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims Club, on Friday last, was memorable for two remarkable speeches, that delivered by Earl Curzon, representing the British Foreign Office, and that made by John W. Davis, the new Ambassador. It was obviously a great opportunity to lay once again before the English-speaking peoples of the world the great things which the deepening unity of these peoples had achieved within the last few years, and of doing something to lift the veil on the greater possibilities which lie before united action in the future. Lord Curzon might be trusted to contribute something memorable to such a work. Few men have had greater opportunity of understanding the meaning, in various parts of the British Empire, of the white man's burden, and few men realize better the urgent need of all, who understand the necessity of shouldering the burden, giving their aid.

In a few clear-cut sentences, Lord Curzon placed the situation before his hearers; how they all stood together on the threshold of a new era; how they were faced with world problems which had never been surpassed in importance; how they had won the war, but had not yet won peace; how the winning of peace was the greatest constructive effort that had ever been imposed upon the shoulders of any peoples or combination of peoples; but how that task could be successfully confronted, if the United States and Great Britain stood side by side to shoulder the burden. Having thus indicated the task which lay before them, Lord Curzon proceeded to marshal, in a manner which was well worthy of the occasion, the long array of facts which went to show how eminently fitted the two peoples were to the work of sustaining that task. All sorts of attempts, he pointed out, would be made to sow dissensions between the United States and Great Britain. Already it had been started by German propaganda. There would be always points of differences of view between the two countries, but he added, with fine simplicity, "they are merely as grains of dust in the balance of their international friendship."

Thus Lord Curzon, in the great speech of the occasion on the British side, gave a great lead, and the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James did not fail to improve the opportunity thus afforded him. There was no mistaking Mr. Davis' sentiments. There was a freedom as well as an earnestness and simplicity about what he said which went to show how largely he shared, with all the great statesmen of the day, the desire for that straight recourse to actualities which is the characteristic demand of the hour. With a welcome ability Mr. Davis at once linked up his mission with the great mission of all who had preceded him. What he was going to say, he implied, was not something new, but something which had been said, in part at least, with increasing distinctness by a long line of American citizens, both those who had officially represented their country in London and those who, in some unofficial capacity, had given expression to the fundamental unity existing between the two peoples. He pointed out how, time and again in the past, these men had dwelt upon the community of ideas which bound them together, their literature, their history, the story of the trials endured and the battles won by their common ancestors, and above all the common ideals of justice and liberty which inspired their common aims. And having said so much, with a quick determination to remove from such an enumeration of the bonds of unity any suspicion of platitude, Mr. Davis emphasized the fact that if such sayings were trite and familiar themes, they were only trite and familiar as all great things must inevitably be. "Such things," he said, "cannot be too often repeated, and had I the opportunity I would say to every American and would repeat to every Briton, 'These are indeed your kinsmen; study them, understand them, learn to give and take with them, and guard their friendship as a sacred thing.'"

It was, however, in what followed that Mr. Davis displayed, perhaps, to its greatest advantage not only his ability as a speaker and statesman, but his discernment as a student of history. It was a peculiarly felicitous thought of the new Ambassador at the Court of St. James to draw the picture he did of how the people of the United States had looked on with, as he put it, increasing wonder at the work of Great Britain during the war; how they had watched Great Britain from the fateful days of August, 1914, when she made her prompt decision, when, in support of her pledged word to martyred Belgium, she threw into the trembling scales all that she had and all that she might hope to be. He told how the heart of the American people had gone out to them in earnest sympathy, understanding as they did that "God helping, they could do no other." And then he told how they had watched the British army throw itself across the Channel and fight its way through four long years, "all the way from Mons to Marne, and back to Mons again"; how they marveled as the numbers grew, in spite of the waste of constant fighting; how they watched the gathering together of the great dominions from the four quarters of the globe; how they witnessed the allied fleets holding the seas against the foe; and looked on with growing wonder as British men and women at home gave up, not only all their ease, but all their most cherished liberties; and spared themselves no labor, however menial, and no privation, however great, that might help in the glorious cause. "Is it too much," Mr. Davis said, in a sentence which might be taken to represent a whole nation's desire to give honor where honor is due, "Is it too much to paraphrase the words of Pitt and say that England has saved herself by her exertions, and may well have saved the world by her example?"

How America profited by this example, how she threw herself wholeheartedly into the great struggle, sparing

nothing but giving all, Mr. Davis outlined with that gracious reserve which served at every point with his hearers, who understood to the full the magnitude of America's effort, to place the whole issue before them with a clarity which could not have been bettered. Then having carried the matter thus far, Mr. Davis proceeded to gather up the threads of his story. They had achieved victory, complete, overwhelming, satisfying, and adequate; but a still greater victory remained to be achieved, and as the two English-speaking peoples had fought side by side they would remain side by side in the great settlement which was to follow. He pointed out that they were already agreed upon the broad outlines that such a settlement must take, and in matters of detail he felt convinced that they would be in equal harmony, because the same great ideals and purposes animated both Great Britain and the United States.

When he turned aside, at this point, to summarize what these ideals and purposes were Mr. Davis reached perhaps the highest point of his effort, for he carried the whole issue quite away from the thousand and one ties which, relatively speaking, might be said to form the bonds of unity, and showed the impregnability of the Anglo-American position to rest upon its foundation on Principle. "As has been finely said," he declared, "this we may know certainly, this we may hold to confidently: that which is right can harm no man; that which is wrong can profit no man; though all other lights swing and circle, this is the pole star by which we may safely steer." From this standpoint the view is as wide as may be had, and Mr. Davis did not fail in presenting it to those who heard him. It is, indeed, in this spirit that the two peoples mean to strive for justice and to exact it, and it is, indeed, with this justice, and by very reason of it, that they plan for a broader freedom, for themselves and for all mankind. As Mr. Davis so justly summarized the whole matter: "It is the promise of these things which reddens now all the morning sky, and it is in the light of this new day that Great Britain and the United States are to walk, God helping, in unshaken trust and firm companionship."

The Debate in the Spanish Cortes

NOW that full reports of the momentous debate in the Spanish Cortes, which preceded the fall of the Coalition Cabinet, are available, it is not difficult to see how the much-heralded ministry of "All the Talents" found it impossible to survive the storm. For many months and even years past, in Spain, one government after another has devoted itself to the task of suppressing public opinion, and, by means of the most rigorous press censorship and such acts as the notorious Espionage Bill of last summer, of securing an appearance of unanimity in public affairs which was very far from having any real existence. The world events of last October and November, however, were such that no artificial system could withstand them. In Spain, as everywhere else, they had a short way with makeshifts and there quickly sprang up a demand for a sincerity in government quite unwonted in Spanish politics. Such demands came from all quarters. The utter failure of the policy of neutrality at all costs, left its sponsors seriously discredited; and when the Cortes met, and the debate opened, the storm broke, as was almost inevitable.

The debate was remarkable not simply because of the vigor with which it was carried on. Vigor in a debate in the Spanish Cortes is not exactly uncommon. It was remarkable rather because of its extraordinary effectiveness. The debate afforded the first real opportunity the opponents of a reactionary policy had had of expressing themselves, and through their spokesman, Señor Romeo, they certainly found effective expression. The chief point of Señor Romeo's attack was, as might be expected, the government's policy toward Germany, particularly in its last phases, namely, the way in which it dealt with the question of the seizure of German ships. With remorseless accuracy the able Liberal deputy covered the whole ground of the whole sorry business; denounced the government for its dilatory and uncertain methods; pointed to how it had apparently summoned its courage at one stage to send an ultimatum to the German Government, but when Berlin, with a contemptuous disregard, simply ignored the Spanish Government's existence, the Spanish Government allowed the ultimatum to lapse. From the question of German ships, Señor Romeo went on to denounce the whole attitude of the government, which he declared treated the Cortes as if it were a flock of sheep; disguised the actualities of every situation; blundered in regard to Morocco; and blundered in regard to the attitude of Spain toward the war; whilst all the time, through its leader, it harped on the question of patriotism; patriotism, Señor Romeo declared, by which they had lost all sense of shame.

Señor Romeo, however, did not confine himself to mere destructive criticism. One of the most enlightened Liberals in Spain, he is far too good a statesman to leave the matter at that. Toward the close of the debate, he made an earnest appeal to the Count de Romanones to abandon the secrecy and subterfuge which had characterized the attitude of the Coalition Cabinet, and, if he would continue a leader of the people, to come out and state clearly his position. Whilst it is not possible certainly to connect the two, there can be little doubt that Señor Romeo's attitude, and the broad support which it secured in the Chamber, was largely instrumental in deciding the Count de Romanones to take this course; to come out, as Señor Romeo asked, and courageously breaking with former traditions and colleagues, make, as apparently he is making, a whole-hearted effort to rehabilitate the world policy of Spain.

Providing for the "Barroom Crowd"

MANY well-meaning people are solicitous as to the conditions likely to confront those in the United States who now resort to barrooms when national prohibition shall be in force and the barrooms shall all be closed. "What," they ask, "shall take the place of the barroom?"

It is overlooked, in the first place, that prohibition already prevails throughout by far the greater part of the United States, although it may be questioned whether it

yet affects the greater part of the population. Taking the nation at large, 2546 of its counties are dry, while only 351 of them are wet.

The problem of finding a place for "the barroom crowd" when the barroom is closed, therefore, if it can be considered as a problem, may reasonably be said to have already arisen for solution, and to have been met somehow, in a great number of communities. One does not hear of it in places where prohibition prevails; one hears of it only where prohibition is expected. The fact is, the "barroom crowd" disappears with the barroom.

The fundamental mistake made by the people who would provide, under prohibition, for the "barroom crowd" is to be found in the assumption that there is such a thing as a "barroom crowd," or a crowd that resorts to the barroom with the view of mixing with congenial society. The attraction of the barrooms is alcohol; the social cementing force operating in the barroom is alcohol; it is alcohol that reduces the habitué of the barroom to the level of his fellows in the barroom; take the alcohol completely away from the individual barroom habitué and he ceases to resort to the barroom; remove alcohol from the barroom, and the crowd that formerly resorted to it will resort to it no more, for its attractive feature has disappeared; deprive the "barroom crowd" of its cementing fluid and it will disintegrate.

The great majority of the victims of alcohol are unwilling victims. It is not the barroom, or the bartender, or the "barroom crowd" that draws them to the saloon, but simply the liquor habit which the saloon encourages.

A sober man finds no companionship in a "barroom crowd," a "barroom crowd" finds no pleasure in the presence of a sober man. The tie that binds the "barroom crowd" is the cup that destroys all the finer feelings of men.

Nothing can take the place of the barroom, for it has no place in the social life of any class apart from the liquor it dispenses. When the liquor is out of the barroom, the crowd itself, freed from the baleful influence of liquor, seeks other means of entertaining and amusing itself and is a "barroom crowd" no longer.

It is a crowd no longer, and demands no attention as a crowd. It becomes diffused with the mass of the people, and the only way to reach it is to reach it through dealings with the mass. Under prohibition what is good for all the people will be good for those who once constituted the "barroom crowd."

Savings Banks

THE observation of the centennial of a savings bank in Salem, Massachusetts, calls attention to the fact that the establishment of institutions of this character in the United States was not long delayed after the Rev. Henry Duncan of Ruthwell, Scotland, set going a movement for their introduction into Great Britain, in 1810. In fact, the actual beginning of savings banks regularly in the United Kingdom and in the United States was practically simultaneous. Such institutions, however, it is fair to say, originated in Germany half a century or so earlier, the first in that country having been opened to the public in 1765 in Brunswick. Jeremy Bentham, in the meantime, however, had proposed a system of what he called "frugality banks" in England, and Lady Isabella Douglas established in Bath, early in the last century, a savings institution for domestic servants only. But it is the Rev. Henry Duncan's type of savings bank that survives, little changed by the passing of more than a century.

The Rev. Henry Duncan was a Presbyterian minister, and he was led to investigate the subject of practical thrift by reading a treatise on economies by another Scot, John Bone. This inspired him to write "An Essay on Parish Savings," which he published, and which helped to win attention for his plan. In this pamphlet he described the result of his efforts to benefit working people by paying them 5 per cent on savings deposits. The experiment had led the wage-earners to save some part of their income weekly, and a consequence of the saving was the cutting of expenditure in the public house, which, in turn, rendered them, by reason of abstinence from drink, capable of doing better work and commanding a higher price for their labor.

The British Parliament gave first recognition to savings banks in 1817. The legislation then provided was, however, virtually repealed by the Savings Bank Act of 1828, under which was organized the system of savings institutions, since and now in operation throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The first savings bank organized in the United States is credited to New York, the date given being November 29, 1816, but Philadelphia claims precedence in having actually opened its first savings bank for business on December 2, 1816. Nevertheless, the first savings bank to be incorporated in the United States was a Boston institution, the charter of which bore the date of December 13, 1816. It is to this institution the Salem bank's centennial brochure refers, no doubt, when it says: "The Salem Savings Bank began business less than two years after the incorporation of the Provident Savings Institution in Boston, and less than seven years after the establishment of the first savings bank in the world." To this it adds: "To Massachusetts belongs a double honor; for the Commonwealth has not only the first incorporated savings bank in America, but also in the world, and here also is the second incorporated savings bank, the Salem Savings Bank." The petition to the General Court filed by the incorporators of the last-named institution has an air of quaintness that cannot well be ignored. It reads:

Whereas Provident Institutions for Savings have been found highly useful in Boston and other places where they have been established, we the Subscribers hereby agree to become members of such a Society for the Town of Salem, to be extended to the vicinity if it shall be thought expedient. The object of the Society is to receive deposits of money from such persons as may be disposed to make them, and to use and improve the same for their benefit, according to the principles of such associations, and under such regulations as may be hereafter agreed upon by the Subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act of Incorporation if it can be obtained.

After 1818, charters for savings banks, not only in the United States but throughout the world, came thick and fast. Since then there have been many variations in

organized methods of thrift, and almost unlimited opportunities for the making of small investments. Most of these, on their face, would seem to divert savings into other channels, and yet the savings banks have continued to multiply and to prosper. What some thought might be the greatest blow ever administered to those institutions, the establishment of postal savings systems in the leading countries of the world, did not, apparently affect them at all. Since 1820, the year in which statistics of savings were first compiled in the United States, the annual deposits in those institutions have grown from a total of less than \$9000 to nearly \$6,000,000,000. The postal savings banks have not apparently cut in upon them; and while at this time figures are not readily obtainable, it is believed that savings bank deposits for 1917-18 will show no falling off, and certainly no serious diminution by reason of the absorption of money by the Liberty loans.

A point that has been added to the long list of credits readily accorded savings banks in recent years is that they aided very promptly and effectively in meeting the calls of the nation for credits during the period of the war.

Notes and Comments

It is interesting to learn that state foresters in the United States are reporting many applications from returning soldiers for outdoor work. Professor F. W. Rane, State Forester of Massachusetts, points out that forestry gives immediate employment, and is not dependent upon a great outlay of money. There is judicious cutting to be done while the winter lasts, and extensive planting awaits the spring. Here is work which needs to be performed, while men to undertake it are coming into the labor market much faster than are taken care of, as may be judged from the report made by the chairman of Boston's labor board that only 61 out of 571 applicants had been placed in positions. It will be easier to forestall a serious labor situation before it comes than to meet it afterward, yet neither the state nor the federal authorities seem to be acting very rapidly.

THERE are plenty of chrysanthemums in the flower shops of Paris this winter season, but they are sold at a prohibitive price, anything between two and ten francs being charged for a single bloom. It is said that they were never more expensive, even during the first years when they became known in France, when the chrysanthemum was regarded as a great rarity. It was in the autumn of 1808, over 100 years ago, that the first bunch of chrysanthemums was seen in Paris, brought by a Frenchman from far-off Japan. His first care was to present them to the Empress Josephine, who was delighted with the flowers, and introduced their cultivation in French gardens.

AN ARTICLE in a Western newspaper, speaking of the hard lot of the American Indian wife, called forth, the other day, a letter from an educated Indian woman to point out how little the writer of the article knew about Indian domesticity. Far from becoming a drudge and slave, the Indian woman, when she married, became "a wife, a companion, doing her acknowledged share for the life of her people, just as her ancestors had been accustomed to do for ages." The wife kept the tepee, cooked, made clothing, and attended to the spiritual education of the children; the husband tilled the soil, hunted, and did the heavier kinds of handwork about the home. More than that, women were treated with high respect, and took part in elections and councils, "the only government in the world," says this modern Indian woman, speaking for Indian women of the past, "in which woman suffrage was granted and given a full chance to develop."

IT WAS Mr. Gerard, was it not, who said that a revolution in Germany would make the French Revolution appear the veriest picnic. Whether this prediction is to be fulfilled or not is one of the secrets which the next few months will probably unfold. The former United States Ambassador to Germany is not alone in his opinion. It is shared, in fact, by no less a man than Heinrich Heine, who has a remarkable passage on the subject of what he foresaw would happen in Germany. It occurs in the Callman-Levy edition of his book "L'Allemagne." Heine warns the French neighbor to be guarded when he witnesses tumult over the border. Neither fan the flame nor extinguish it, he says; you would risk burning your fingers.

"Do not mock at this advice, and beware of the Kantists, followers of Fichte and others." Thunder in Germany has a Germanic deliberateness, Heine admits, but "when you hear a rending such as was never before heard in the world, you will then know that German thunder is reaching its climax. Then will the eagles fall and the lions in the furthestmost corners of the wilderness slink into their dens. A drama will be enacted in Germany which will make of the French Revolution an innocent idyll."

THE exact manner in which the news of the signing of the armistice reached Downing Street, and Mr. Lloyd George personally, has not yet been related. Palmerston's mighty cheer, which could have been heard across the Park, on being told of the fall of Sebastopol, is part of the current history of the period. Lord Panmure's secretary ran over from the War Office to the Foreign Office and pushing by numerous messengers who tried to bar his way up the stairs, he went up and knocked at the door himself, being answered by Lord Clarendon; and then followed the view-halloa of the irrepressible Prime Minister.

HOLDERS of United States war savings stamps who may have incomplete books need feel no anxiety for that reason. They will have value at maturity. The Assistant Director of Government Savings, Vernon Monroe, advises that these stamps be held and carefully preserved until they mature in 1923. The counsel often given with regard to the war savings stamps, that they be put away and temporarily forgotten, holds good also with relation to Liberty bonds. There is an evident and concerted movement among promoters of questionable enterprises to separate holders from these engravings, and this movement should be determinedly resisted.